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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 3, 1871. NO. 319.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Fenian Riot at Cork.

Differences Between France and Italy

Fenian Riot at Cork.

LONDON, October 2.—The collision between the police and Fenians at Cork, yesterday, was caused by illegal drilling by organized bands of Fenians, a number of whom were arrested and found to have Snider rifles in their possession. The discovery caused considerable excitement among the police. There was no serious fighting or bloodshed. The military were searching for the violators of the law, which resulted in the dispersing of several bands, the arrest of a few more Fenians and the capture of arms.

The recent gales extended to the Continent, with some damage to the crops, and the telegraph has also been prostrated in many directions.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

PARIS, October 2.—The withdrawal of the Germans in the Department of Oise commenced again this afternoon.

Differences have arisen between France and Italy respecting the Pontifical department.

MADRID, October 1.—An official reception at the House of Don Espartero the Don addressed the King as follows: "If at any time the enemies of Spain should seek to overturn its liberties and independence, and the young King should place himself at the head of the army, I and my comrades will follow him." The reception was grand.

LONDON, October 1.—Mundella, M. P., is endeavoring to settle the differences between the masters and workers at Newcastle by arbitration.

There was a fight at Cork to-day between the police and some men supposed to be Fenians. Shots were exchanged and one policeman was wounded. Three of the rioters have been arrested.

PARIS, October 2.—Henry Rochefort is pressing his appeal for a mitigation of his sentence. Victor Hugo, among others, has written to Thiers in his behalf.

PARIS, October 2.—Thiers has written a letter to Victor Hugo in reply to the latter's appeal in behalf of Rochefort. The letter declares pardon or commission alone can modify the sentence of a military tribunal.

Marine News.

LONDON, October 2.—The steamships Helvetia, Austrian, Samarian, Columbia and Dorian have touched at Moville.

The Italian bark Seville went ashore in a gale. Three of the crew were saved, four starved to death in the rigging and four were drowned.

The Italian bark Vesta was burned at sea. No dates are given.

LONDON, October 2.—The steamships Algeria and Ocanic have arrived at Queenstown.

The Markets.

LONDON, October 2, 5 P. M.—Consols 93. Bonds—5-20s of '62 92¾; 5-20s of '65 93¾; 5-20s of '67 92¾; 10-40s 90.

FRANKFORT, October 2.—5-20s of '62 95 ¼@95⅝.

PARIS, October 2.—Rentes, 73f. 15c. Sentiment, LIVERPOOL, October 2.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 9¾@9⅞d.

California wheat 13s; spring 11s@11s 8d; winter 11s 9d.

PURSUING THE THIEVES.

Application by Judge Barret for the Arrest of Mayor Hall—Warrants for Tweed and Others—Settlement of the Injunction Case, &c., &c.

NEW YORK, October 2, 1871.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE LORDLY THIEVES—NO MERCY.

Judge Barrett says that if it be found that any of the thieves who are to be proceeded against attempt to flee, they will be arrested immediately. He thinks himself not one of the things will be the accusations. Proceedings are to be pressed with vigor. Throughout the day there has been great excitement in anticipation of the arrest of some of the ringsters, and all sorts of rumors being afloat. It is definitely known that measures are matured for the arrest of Hall, Tweed and some others connected with the city frauds.

SETTLEMENT OF THE INJUNCTION QUESTION.

Judge Barnard settled the injunction question today, adopting portions of three orders submitted. The order restrains the payment of money without the indorsement of Andrew H. Green, Comptroller, and prohibits the raising of money without the sanction of the Board of Apportionment.

The injunction as settled and modified by Judge Barnard, this morning, authorizes the issue of bonds by the departments of parks, of docks and charities, and by the Board of Health, or out pilots, under provisions of the laws now existing; but the Judge directs that no bonds or bonds for which the city or county is liable shall be issued without the approval of Andrew H. Green, Deputy Comptroller. He also prescribes that the Comptroller shall pay no money, or delivering any warrants for the payment of money without consent is first obtained of said deputy. Green is to signify his assent to the issue of bonds by writing across the face thereof his approval and signature. Judge Barnard also reserves any payments on account of the Court House at Harlem.

ANOTHER QUESTION SETTLED.

The rumor to-day is that the difficulties in the Department of Parks have been settled by Andrew H. Green taking his place on the Executive Committee of the Commissioners, in place of Thomas C. Fields.

APPLICATION FOR A WARRANT FOR THE ARREST OF MAYOR HALL.

An evening paper announces that Judge George C. Barrett made application this afternoon before Justice Bixby, of the Fifty-seventh street Police Court, for a warrant of arrest for Mayor A. Oakey Hall, for the alleged gross misdemeanor in converting the public funds, of which he is alleged to be guilty, diverted from their legitimate use, by signing warrants for the payment of millions of dollars for work that has not been done, said moneys having been paid to Tweed, Sweeny, Connolly, Woodward, and others. The principal affidavit charging the crime under the special section of the act of the Legislature, which declares the guilty party to be of office and forever prevents him from holding office of any kind, is sworn to by W. M. Copeland, formerly an assistant bookkeeper in the Comptroller's office, and charges that the vouchers on which said warrants were issued were delivered in due course to the Mayor. The Justice did not feel authorized to grant the warrant, as some respect should be shown to the official position of this magistrate of the city. He would send notice to the Mayor to appear to-morrow morning, and should the neglect or refuse to appear, a warrant for his arrest would be subsequently issued.

OTHERS ALSO ORDERED TO BE ARRESTED.

It was intimated that counsel will to-morrow apply for warrants for arrest against Wm. M. Tweed and others for fraudulently appropriating the public funds.

NEW YORK DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Tammany Straining Every Nerve to Secure Control—The "World" on a New Tack—It Demands the Rooting Out of Corruption.

NEW YORK, October 2.—The *World* calls upon the Democracy of the State to the convention to pledge the Democratic party of the State to the prompt repeal of the present city charter, and the substitution of a new charter which will render flagrant abuses impossible. Anything else will be the mere lopping off of twigs and limbs, but not the cutting down of the corruption by the roots. The editor reminds the delegates that by which our tax-payers are to get immediate but relief; and relief can only come by sweeping away this bad, indefensible charter that fortifies these men in power.

The Democratic Union elected a full list of twenty-one delegates to the Rochester Convention.

NEW YORK, October 2.—There is great excitement in this city this morning in political circles over the forthcoming Rochester Convention. The Tammany ring is working to secure its representation. The reform Democracy hope to smash the hogue of the ring with the county Democracy vote. The ring delegation is tainted, and if it is recognized there will be an effectual division in the ranks of the Democracy.

Rumor asserts that Benj. Wood goes to Rochester as an anti-Tammany delegate, and will move to secure the repeal of the new charter and a municipal election next spring, at which Fernando Wood may be elected Mayor.

THE EXPOSITION.

Pittsburgh Honored at the Cincinnati Industrial Exposition.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CINCINNATI, October 2, 1871.

The commencement of the fifth week of the great Exposition was marked by increased interest in the awards of premiums now pending. Pittsburgh has received some direct honors, but more in the material she furnishes to other manufacturers. I have not seen a single award in the power, mechanical, agricultural, machine, implement and farm land tool department but contained something of Pittsburgh substance. There is more encouragement given to elaborate ornamentation and finish than to real substance and inventive skill. The textile and fabric departments are respectable, but I was unable to find samples of Ramie or American jute, and but little progress developed in the production of material to reduce the cost of paper. The Exposition as a whole is a success financially and otherwise. It has fully justified the wisdom of the projectors as a triumph for American enterprise that should be patronized and imitated by every great manufacturing city of the nation.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

ANOTHER INJUNCTION CASE.

RICHMOND, VA., October 2.—Upon the application of James E. Tyson, of Baltimore, an injunction order has been granted by the United States Circuit Court, prohibiting any consolidation of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad Company with other roads, and the issuing and selling of bonds and securing the same by lien upon the stock. The order will be heard on the 20th inst. The charge is that the President and officers propose to issue bonds to the amount of eight millions, securing the same on the consolidated roads and their earnings, including the Virginia and Tennessee, South Side and Norfolk, and Petersburg Railroads, under the name of the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad Company.

POLITICAL.

Workingmen's Party Formed

NEW YORK, October 2.—A workingmen's party was formed at a meeting of workingmen held at the Germania Assembly Rooms last evening. It will be the endeavor of the party to promote reforms in official quarters.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

Augustus T. Berck, a notorious forger with half a dozen *aliases*, was arrested in Montreal for a forgery committed in Buffalo, and held for extradition.

The National Medical Association meets in New York to-morrow.

Both branches of the Tennessee Legislature met and organized yesterday. The message of Governor Senter will probably be delivered to-day.

The transfer steamer Meringer burned at Lacrosse, Wis., last Sunday. She was valued at $9,000.

The New Orleans Board of Health reports the interments for the past week 156, only one from yellow fever, carried in the last nine days.

Mrs. Hobson, a married woman of Quincy, Illinois, was murdered yesterday by an abortionist.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Who Will Succeed Mr. Fish?

Indictments Against White and Ramsdell Quashed.

A Defalcation of $20,000 Discovered.

The Murderer Darden Acquitted.

Court Bought by the Gamblers.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 2, 1871.

The Successor of Mr. Fish.

When Secretary Fish first indicated his purpose to retire from the State Department, it was regarded here as settled that Senator Morton would succeed him. At present, however, New York politicians are urging that their State may still be represented in the Cabinet. This movement is understood to be in the interest of Andrew D. White, of Cornell University.

End of the Great Furor.

In the Criminal Court of the District to-day, a motion to quash the indictment of the United States Senate against White and Ramsdell, for violating its dignity in publishing the Treaty of Washington, was granted on the ground that the Court had no jurisdiction in the matter. This ends the farce upon which the Senate spent the greater part of the special session. The failure of the indictment of the correspondents carries with it the cases of Mr. Tinker, manager of the telegraph, indicted for refusing, under instructions of the Western Union Company, to disclose private dispatches to the Senate.

Another Defalcation.

Paymaster General Brice a few days since authorized a denial of the statement that another defalcation had been discovered in that department. It appears the original statement was correct, and that such deficiency had been discovered in a paymaster's accounts to the amount of twenty thousand dollars, but it was hushed up and compromised, and the amount paid by the father of the defaulter.

A Murderer Acquitted.

Darden, the murderer of Jack McCarty, was acquitted here to-day, to the immense surprise of the whole community, the jury only being out ten minutes. This case, which has lasted five days, in view of the conduct of Judge Humphries, before whom it was tried, has been throughout a disgrace to American courts. It is pretty well authenticated that $47,000 was raised by the gambling fraternity throughout the country to effect this acquittal, as McCarty had incurred the resentment of his professional associates by informing upon them. New York city alone contributed $15,000; Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis also contributed largely. John Morrissey heads the list with $1,000.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 2, 1871.

WAR DEPARTMENT SPECIAL ORDERS.

Special orders from the War Department give three months leave of absence to Second Lieutenant Frederick D. Grant, of the Fourth cavalry, in addition to the four months granted on graduation of the military academy.

The Superintendent General of the recruiting service has been directed to send a detachment of one hundred recruits to Fort Snelling, Minnesota, for assignment to the Twentieth Infantry.

APPOINTMENT.

Floyd Burke has been appointed storekeeper of the Seventh district of Kentucky.

ASSIGNED.

Rear Admiral James Alden was to-day assigned to the command of the European fleet, to relieve Rear Admiral Boggs.

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS.

The Comptroller of the Currency has called upon the National Banks for the reports of their condition at the close of business to-day.

THE PUBLIC DEBT

Official Statement for September.

Decrease During the Month $13,458,620.

WASHINGTON, October 2.—Following is an abstract of the official statement of the public debt for the month of September:

Debt bearing interest in coin, principal	$1,874,569,000 00
Interest	37,459,729 00
Debt bearing interest in lawful money, principal	42,168,000 00
Interest	323,190 00
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, principal	1,852,532 26
Interest	303,924 46
Debt bearing no interest, principal	411,554,631 00
Unclaimed interest	9,612 00
Total debt, principal	$2,330,115,163 00
Interest	38,087,456 00
Total	$2,368,202,619 00
Cash in the Treasury—Coin	90,564,597 00
Currency	13,993,782 00
Total	$ 107,558,380 00
Decrease of debt during the past month	$ 13,458,620 00
Decrease of debt since March 1, 1871	60,044,997 00
Decrease of debt from March 1, 1867, to March 1, 1871	264,754,413 00
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Company, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	64,618,832 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	969,282 00
Interest paid by the United States	12,692,475 00
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c	3,182,086 00
Balance of interest paid by the United States	9,510,388 00

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 2, 1871, 7:20 P. M.

The area of lowest pressure, which was on Sunday afternoon morning northwest of Iowa, has moved east and southeastward, and is probably now central on Lake Huron. The area of highest barometer has remained in the South Atlantic States, or is now off the coast. The low pressure, with easterly winds and rain, which was in the western portion of the Gulf, has moved northward into Texas, with rain and threatening weather in Arkansas. The barometer has fallen very rapidly during the day from Tennessee and Virginia, to the Lakes, with cloudy weather in the Ohio valley and increasing southwesterly winds. Brisk easterly winds continue in Southern Florida and on the Atlantic winds with rain on the western Gulf coast.

PROBABILITIES.

A falling barometer with brisk southwesterly winds and possibly rain will probably prevail by Tuesday noon from Tennessee and Illinois to the lower lakes and New England, continued cloudy weather with southeasterly winds from Alabama, southerly winds and increased cloudiness on the South Atlantic and rising barometer with cloudy weather in the northwest.

ONE MORE UNFORTUNATE.

An Old Man Hangs Himself in His Barn.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., October 2, 1871.

Benjamin A. Dean, an old and much respected citizen of Washington township, committed suicide this morning by hanging himself in his barn. He attended church yesterday, as was his usual custom, and up this morning as usual, and began about his chores as usual, with nothing apparently wrong with him. One of his sons accompanied him, and after finishing the chores both entered the barn house, the father remaining outside. After a short time the breakfast was announced, when his son's absence was discovered. After signaling several times without success, one of the family went to the barn and found the body swinging lifeless above the hay-mow. The suicide left a note, saying that he had the best wife in the world, and the best children in the world, but that he could not longer live under the mental depression he was suffering. It is not known what caused his mental difficulty, but it is supposed to have arisen from the fact that at one time he went security for a friend to a considerable amount, which he has lately had to pay.

MURDER AT NEW BRIGHTON.

Man Shot in a Whisky Shop—A Gang of Ruffians Broken Up.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEW BRIGHTON, PA., October 2, 1871.

Quite an excitement was created here yesterday by the shooting of a man named Grant by James Herron. Grant and Herron, with several others, were at a place known as the old Murry House, in the upper end of town, playing cards and drinking. A dispute arose, during which Herron seized a shotgun and discharged it at Grant. The full charge of shot and slugs entered Grant's side and abdomen. He died this morning. Herron was arrested, and after a preliminary examination before Esquire Glass, was lodged in Beaver jail. During the excitement a quantity of goods were found on the premises, which were identified as part of a lot stolen from a store here some time ago. To-day some silverware, stolen from the Huron House here, was found in the house of one of the parties. The events of yesterday will likely break up the gang which has made this its headquarters for some time past.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 2, 1871.

INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER SYSTEM.

The international money order system between the United States and Great Britain goes into operation to-day. Remittances can be made by international money orders, via Switzerland, to all the principal towns and cities of Austria, Hungary, Spain, Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Turkey, Greece, Egypt, the East Indies and China.

THE SMALL-POX

Is increasing in Brooklyn. A yellow flag has been placed in front of each building where the disease exists, and attention is given to the necessity for cleanliness and proper means to prevent the further spread of the frightful disease.

SUIT BETWEEN EXPRESS COMPANIES.

John H. Bacon, Jr., as Treasurer of the New York and Boston Express Company, has begun a suit against William B. Dinsmore, as President of the Adams Express Company. The object of the suit is to enjoin the Adams Express Company from neglecting or refusing to receive and forward express matter of the New York and Boston Express Company upon the same terms as it (the Adams Company) usually charges the other Express Companies or individuals.

OHIO POLITICS.

Pendleton at Ada.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ADA, O., October 2, 1871.

Hon. George H. Pendleton spoke here to-day to a large and enthusiastic meeting. Delegations with music were here from all parts of Hardin and the adjoining counties of Allen and Hancock.

Four boys went out in a boat on Lake Michigan on Saturday, and have not since been heard from. On Sunday the boat was found floating in the lake bottom upwards.

President Grant held a reception in the parlors of the Tremont House, Chicago, yesterday. Five thousand persons participated.

THE COMMERCIAL CONVENTION AT BALTIMORE.

Excursion of the Delegates to Annapolis—Visit to Locust Point and Mount Clare—Sentiment of Southern Men—Policy of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and its Advantages to the West—Substantial Facts—Citizens Banquet—Address of Mr. David Kirk on the Subject of Manufactures.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, September 28, 1871.

Yesterday the delegates to the convention enjoyed a delightful excursion down the bay, the arrangements for which were made by the Baltimore Corn and Flour Exchange. On the passage down we passed Uncle Sam's revenue cutters, which favored us with a salute of twenty guns. We overtook the passenger steamer Leipsic, outward bound for Southampton and Bremen, decked all over with the flags of the different nations, with the American colors at the main masthead. She, too, honored us with a salute. Passing her we steamed on to Annapolis, where an hour was spent in visiting the Naval Academy, State House and other points of interest. Anchored at this point were a number of war vessels, including the Monitor Tonawanda, on board of which a banquet was served for the delegates. After this we returned to Baltimore, arriving at nine P. M.

The Convention adjourned at 1:30 to-day to accept the invitation of J. W. Garrett, Esq., on behalf of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to participate in an excursion to Mount Clare and Locust Point. At the former place we were shown through the bonded warehouse of the Baltimore and Ohio Company, and partook of a collation on board the steamer Caspian, upon the invitation of the commander, Capt. Ritchie, who, although in the service of English capitalists, seemed to take quite an interest in everything pertaining to any Baltimorean. At Mount Clare we visited the locomotive shops of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, covering over thirty acres of ground. The last point reached in our round of observation was the passenger car house, or finishing shop, where a most superb dinner was provided for the visiting delegates. The collation had been paid to the wants of the inner man, Mr. Garrett was introduced and delivered a vigorous speech. He was followed by Gov. Stanard, of Missouri, Gen. Negley, of Pennsylvania, and others. The speech-making over, the delegates proceeded to the Convention hall to attend a night session.

BALTIMORE, September 29th, 4 P. M.

The Convention is over, and in a few hours the delegates will be homeward bound. It can indeed be said that it was the most harmonious Commercial Convention that was ever convened. The majority of the delegates were from the South. Politics was entirely discarded, and the burden of the song that came from the East, West, North and South was "Internal Water Line Improvements." Our Southern brethern desired to let the dead interests of the South remain buried forever, and expressed themselves freely as regards the hospitality they would extend the Northern capitalists and mechanics who would make the South their home, by forming a unanimity of action, and a fraternal feeling engendered between the North and South, develop the interests, protect the rights, and restore the prosperity of our common country, as expressed by a Southern gentlemen, "With the North and South united, let all the world come on; we have nothing to fear from them."

If the Convention is successful in nothing else, it will be in increasing the friendly and fraternal feeling between the North and the South, and more firmly uniting and cementing the two sections than ever before in the history of our great country. But enough of this, and now to other matters which I think are of importance to Pittsburgh.

Knowing the great interest you take in the commercial welfare of the Smoky City and all that concerns its future greatness and prosperity, I embraced my spare time from the final adjournment of Convention until the hour appointed for a grand banquet at six this evening, in endeavoring to gather information as to the policy of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and its advantages to the Western and Northern coal world over other lines, and I have obtained the following facts, to wit:

First. That rates are always five cents per one hundred pounds on fruits, meats, &c., ten cents per barrel on flour, and ten cents per ton, two thousand pounds on cotton, less than to New York, from all the railroad shipping points on the Ohio river, and all the direct points west and south, the difference is ten cents per one hundred pounds on the same articles, Mr. Garrett saying that he could not afford on same articles by rail to New York.

Second. The great advantages of the port of Baltimore, over all other ports, consist of the strict integrity of its management, and the absence of rings to levy blackmail upon the merchant.

Third. There is no concentration at New York, for the trade, as at Liverpool, London, Antwerp City, and Brooklyn—at Baltimore it is all Baltimore.

Fourth. Less charges for port dues, pilotage and harbor.

Fifth. The steam vessels have the advantage of purchasing Cumberland coal at $2 50 per ton less than at New York, which saves to each vessel of $9,500 to each vessel on the round voyage to Liverpool, in addition to the saving of port expenses as above stated.

Sixth. The proximity of cars to the vessels at Locust Point, saving lighterage, which is a heavy item, storage in port, fire risk, and damage to handling, detention, &c. I witnessed the transfer of cotton from the car (in which it was brought to Louis) to the hold of the vessel by steam hoisting apparatus, and from the vessel to other steam hoisting and unloading at the warehouse at the same time. So systematic are their arrangements that there were not more than half a dozen men engaged in that immense transfer warehouse as you will see at Pittsburgh depot, Pittsburgh, owing, I suppose, to the fact of their using steam power to load and unload cars and vessels.

Seventh. The advantages of all the section drained by western navigable waters to bring cereals, cotton, tobacco, &c., to any of the ports on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad touches the Ohio river, to-wit, Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Parkersburg.

Eighth. The fact that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company refuses to enter into pooling railroad companies in rates, to and from Baltimore—believing that competition is the life of trade, and the cost paid by the United States, and the people great railway line, but benefited the masses of our great and growing country.

Ninth. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company refuses to join the stock jobbing schemes in New York, and manages their road for the legitimate object of fast freight lines, giving its stockholders all the benefit of its net earnings. Its cheap fuel enables it to compete profitably at rates which would prove unremunerative to other railroad companies; and since it has been under the present able board of managed, by its President, Hon. John W. Garrett, and his able corps of assistants, of which I will mention as worthy of note, Wm. P. Smith, General Passenger Agent, and Mr. Blanchard, General Freight Agent.

Tenth. The fact that this great line is owned, controlled, managed, encouraged and sustained by Maryland men and capitalists, and not by "foreign alliances" with Philadelphia, New York or Boston.

Eleventh. The lines of concentration at Baltimore, by steam and sailing vessels, with the commercial world of both hemispheres.

But as the time has arrived for the banquet, I'll close this already too lengthy communication, promising you at some future time what information I can get as to the policy of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad conducted railway line, in connection with Pittsburgh interests.

BALTIMORE, September 30.

Last evening the citizens gave a banquet to the delegates attending the convention. It was given at the Maryland Institute, the hall of which was beautifully decorated with flowers, and more than five hundred persons were present, and the banquet was probably the most successful affair of the kind ever seen here. In response to "regular toasts," Governor Stanard, of Missouri, R. M. Bishop, of Ohio, the President of the Convention; Col. Charles W. Styles, of Georgia; David Kirk, Esq., of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Hon. Thomas S. Bocock, of Virginia; Hon. Beverly Johnson, of Maryland; John W. Garrett, of Maryland; J. H. Kennard, of Louisiana, and W. W. Walker, of Virginia.

Mr. Kirk responded to the toast, "Manufactures—the industrial and mechanical arts by which the products of the earth are fitted for man's use, and in which the greatest triumphs have been achieved." He said:

Mr. President and Gentlemen: Little did I think when I entered your hall that I, a simple workman and laborer, was appointed among the orators and magnates of the land—among the men who now, or times past, have controlled the destinies, governments and powers—to tell the story and speak of the triumphs of the inventors and manufacturers of America. Why, sir, did not your committee look around the festive board and select some assemblage of orators and statesmen one of those gifted men with brilliant thoughts and words that burn, have from the stump or forum thrilled and electrified the people, to do justice to this theme. But, sir, perhaps the committee were right in this matter. They knew no orator was needed, no eloquence required. They knew the inventors and manufacturers had but to do like the Roman mother, who, when required to yield her jewels for the preservation of the government, presented her sons to the rulers of her land, and said, "these are my jewels." So, Mr. President, the mechanics and manufacturers want no speech nor previence and required to contribute to your enjoyment, have but to point to their works that surround you, and say, "these are our jewels." They have but to point to every implement or vessel that glitters upon your board, to every article that has pleased or gratified your taste, and say, "these are our triumphs, emblems that adorn your hall, to those delightful flowers and fragrance that adorn the earth in the air, and which owe much of their sweetness and beauty to the culture and inventions of man, and say, "these are our offspring, and we have reared that we lay at your feet." The have, sir, but to ask you to repeat in imagination your visit of yesterday through this beautiful city, the haunts of commerce and shops of workers, to look again at those splendid palaces and public buildings filled with everything that pleases the eye and gratifies the senses, groaning under the weight of the accumulated productions of the manufacturers, and these are our orators. They have but to ask you to look at that fruit-laden car as it passed the tunnel on the city, that but a short time ago was but an inert mass slumbering beneath the earth, and the glods of the valley, but has been taken by the hands of man, remodded into a thing of life and motion, of stregth and power, exceeding the power of two hundred elephants or the speed of the swiftest eagle, and stands ready, like its great prototype upon the ocean, to spread the rock of your hand and your brow. The genius of the Continent, distributing on every hand everything that is necessary to the existence, the comfort and pleasure of man, and say "this is our orator." They have but to remind you of that little instrument, hailed by a boy, that has tamed the very lightnings of heaven your messenger, that conveys your wishes with the rapidity of thought through the depth of the ocean or over the mountains or through the valleys of earth to the extremities of space and by which you may even be seen enabled to converse to-day with the wife of your bosom at her distant home and tell her of the pleasures of your visits, the magnificence of your entertainment, your gratification and astonishment at the unbounded hospitality and courtesies of Baltimore, and say "this is our orator."

But, sir, I presume that I owe my selection to the fact that I am from the land of the *Workshop of America*; from Pennsylvania, the first manufacturing State of the Union! *Pennsylvania*, that from the foundation of the Government to the present day has maintained her proud position of second only in wealth, population, education and all the elements of greatness that constitute a State; while she comes with equal, if not superior facilities, have descended in the scale until they are almost lost from the roll of States. Pennsylvania, sir, owes not only her position to-day to her natural advantages, not to her location; no, the bulk of her territory is distant from the natural pathways of commerce. She owes it not to the fertility of her soil; no, it consists mainly of barren hills and rocky cliffs, and even her most choice valleys are far excelled by the fertile prairies of the West or the luxuriant fields of the South. She owes it not, sir, to her deposits of mineral wealth or her "treasures hid in the sand." No, they are equaled if not excelled by the treasures lying hid in the mountains of the Cumberland, the valleys of the Potomac, the James, or Kanawha, and thrown up, towering heavenward, in exhaustless mountains in the center of the boundless prairies of the West. No, she owes her greatness to no natural cause. She owes it solely and alone to *her hardy sons of toil*, to her men of bold brain and iron nerve and muscle, who have leveled her mountains, unearthed her treasures and developed her resources.

But, sir, I must not trespass upon your time. The representatives of Commerce, of Peace, of Railroads, of internal improvement, and of "Our Whole Country," are yet to be heard. But before I close allow me to say one word to my brethern of the South, you who have met us with the kindest feelings of fraternal regard, forgetting the dissensions of war and the unpleasant recollections of the past; we have taken sweet counsel together upon the good and welfare of a common country. Your system of labor and industry has been destroyed by the stern necessities of war. Let me appeal to you to take a "new departure" on the labor question. *Recognize the nobility of labor;* receive and welcome the hardfisted, bronzed sons of toil; receive, welcome and *protect* the men who will take the fires of your own fields, and in your own lands, at your own doors, with their spindle, their shuttle and their shears, clothe you in the rich and gorgeous fabrics made from the production of your own plantations. Receive, welcome and *protect the labor* of the men who, from your own mines at your own homes, will forge those mighty bands of iron that are rapidly girdling our hemisphere, and binding and uniting with the bands of love all portions of the country into one great united family. In short, welcome and protect the laboring men who from your own boundless forests, inexhaustible mines, fertile fields and noble rivers will produce everything necessary for the existence, welfare, pleasure and glory of man.

Tammany Taking Care of Evans.

The fact was mentioned in yesterday's COMMERCIAL that Judge McCunn, at New York, had reserved his decision on the application for the discharge of George L. Evans, late disbursing agent for the collection of Pennsylvania war claims.

The discharge of Mr. Evans was resisted on the ground that the defendant not only behind the requisition, it being on its face regular, but inquire as to the guilt or innocence of the accused; that the amount of compensation was fixed by the act of 1865 by law; that $1,900,000, claimed to have been collected and for which no commissions were charged, was merely an offset to claims which the United States had against the State of Pennsylvania.

Counsel for Mr. Evans claimed that in any event the facts did not show a case of embezzlement, and that in fact the whole matter was the result of a difference in politics.

Mr. Greeley Bets a Hat on Tweed.

After leaving Jamestown, on his way home, Mr. Greeley encountered in conversation with Mr. James Henry, the editor of a Democratic paper in that place. They talked of the Tammany frauds, of agriculture, of election frauds, and a variety of topics. Finally Mr. Greeley asserted that in his opinion William M. Tweed could not be elected to the Senate. Henry smiled and said he thought he would. Greeley said that he had no doubt Tweed would be elected, if he chose to be. Mr. Henry said he came to take his seat. Henry still dissented. After some further discussion, Mr. Greeley offered to back up his opinion by wagering the hat that could be made. Henry promptly accepted the bet. The two measured each other's heads, found they were alike, and shook hands. The bet was declared made.

Fire at Steubenville.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, O., October 2, 10 A. M.

The pattern shops and warehouse of the Steubenville Stove Works, W. L. Shaw & Son, proprietors, was destroyed by fire this morning. The fire burned fiercely, threatening an entire block with destruction, but was under control. The large foundry in the rear had a narrow escape, being several times on fire. Loss on building and stock, $5,000; insured in the "Columbiana" for $2,000. G.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Supreme Court.

MONDAY, October 2.—Present—Chief Justice Thompson, and Judges Reed, Sharswood and Williams.

J. M. Power, on motion of A. M. Brown, S. A. McClung, on motion of John Mellon, W. S. Miller, on motion of R. B. Carnahan, John W. Milligan, on motion of John H. Hampton, and B. C. Christy, on motion of C. Hasbrouck, were duly qualified and admitted to practice in the Supreme Court.

The Allegheny list was called over and the following cases were *non pressed:* Shaffer vs. McCabe, D. C.; McCully & Co. vs. Beppus, C. P.; Stephenson vs. Hart, C. P.; Stephenson vs. Hart, Stephenson, C. P.; Metzner et al. vs. the Commonwealth, C. P.; Farnell vs. Delaware Mutual Life Insurance Company, C. P.; Hartley vs. Hartley, C. P.; Brown, Plaintiff in error vs. Fleming et al. (six cases), C. P.; Dougherty vs. Commonwealth, Armstrong county; argued by Gilpin & Golden for plaintiff in error. No appearance for contra.

Gamble's Appeal, Allegheny; argued by Large for plaintiff in error, and Woods contra.

Hindley et al. Appeal, No. 2. Argued by R. Robb for appellants, and by John Mellon and Large for Seitzkus vs. Butler, D. C. Argued by Woods for plaintiff in error, and Negley contra.

Court adjourned to meet this morning at nine o'clock.

Criminal Court. Judge Sterrett.

Andrew Hildebrand, charged with assault and fornication, on oath of Kate Schmidt, plead guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and costs.

Chas. Bethune, charged with larceny and bailee, on oath of Robert Williams.

James Carry, indicted for larceny, on oath of Robert Stewart, was acquitted.

George B. Jackson, a resident of Robinson township, was put on trial for incestuous fornication with his daughter Jane, aged twenty-one years. The testimony was not concluded at adjournment. The daughter is also under indictment for the same offense. Both parties are in jail.

Counsel for Mr. Evans claimed that in any event the facts did not show a case of embezzlement, and that in fact the whole matter was the result of a difference in politics.

U. S. GRANT.

His Arrival on Wednesday.

Meeting of Reception Committee.

Arrangements Being Perfected for a Grand Demonstration—Committee to Meet the President and Escort Him to the City—He is to be Shown Around the Manufactories—The Military and Fire Departments to Parade—Prompt Action Required to Ensure Success to the Demonstration.

The Citizens' Committee appointed by his Honor Mayor Braun to receive President Grant on the occasion of his visit here next Wednesday, from the West, en route to Washington, met pursuant to adjournment in the Controller's office last evening, at half-past seven o'clock.

ORGANIZATION.

In the absence of Gen. Negley, chairman, Mayor Brush was called to the chair, and H. W. Oliver and the reporters of the press appointed Secretaries.

On motion of Mr. Phelps, the name of Mr. Suter was substituted for Mr. McIlain as Burgess of Allentown.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

On motion of Mr. Jacob Reese, a Committee of five was appointed to confer with the Lincoln Club in regard to the arrangements for the reception. The Chairman appointed the following gentlemen as said Committee: Jacob Reese, J. Harvey Jones, Alderman Taylor, Judge Sterrett and H. F. Jones.

ORGANIZATION AND PLAN OF ARRIVAL.

Mr. Phelps read the following telegram:

CHICAGO, October 1.

To J. M. Guzzum:

Will leave Dayton, Ohio, at seven-thirty on Tuesday night. The train may be stopped to bring it to Pittsburgh at any time. U. S. GRANT.

It was stated that arrangements had been made to bring the train to the city at 10 o'clock on Wednesday.

Mr. Phelps stated that the Fire Department and military would be on hand at the depot, ready to receive the President on his arrival here. Mr. Phelps also suggested that as General Grant had expressed a desire to visit the manufactories, a committee of the principal manufacturers of the city be appointed to conduct him around and show him our monster establishments.

Judge Sterrett suggested that the committee consist of eighteen, that all of our manufacturing interests might be represented. Adopted.

General Negley now appeared, and Mayor Brush resigned the chair to him.

THE HEATH ZOUAVES.

The chairman read a communication addressed to the Mayor of Allegheny, announcing that the Heath Zouaves would turn out on parade on Wednesday morning.

Mr. Phelps stated a general order would be issued and all the military companies turn out.

THE MANUFACTURERS COMMITTEE.

The Chairman then announced the following committee of manufacturers to show the President around the Works, Chairman; B. F. Jones, Colonel Park, Jr., James I. Bennett, Jacob Reese, John W. Chaifant, J. Harvey Jones, M. W. Watson, Alex. Chambers, Jr., W. Palmer, Thomas S. Blair, Alex. Cummins, James Rees, C. Zug, James M. Schoonmaker, Jos. Dilworth, Major W. Frew, B. Hostetter, Isaac Jones and William Metcalf.

Mr. Bruce declined the Chairmanship, and Mr. B. F. Jones was appointed, Mr. Bruce taking his place.

CARRIAGE COMMITTEE AND ESCORT.

On motion of Mr. Isaac Jones, the Chairman appointed the following Committee on Finance: Messrs. Isaac Jones, Joseph Walton, John T. Torley, James Blackmore, and Joseph Dilworth.

On motion of Mr. Rees General Negley was added to the committee appointed to confer with the Lincoln Club in regard to the carriage escort.

The Chairman suggested that the Committee on Finance me

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
Col. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
Col. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE.
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
MATTHEW EDWARDS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
JOHN GILLFILLAN, Upper St. Clair.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, McKeesport.
J. W. BALLENTINE, Temperanceville.
HIRAM K. SAMPLE, Shaler.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Bellevue.
ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
J. B. FLACK, Pittsburgh.
COMMISSIONERS.
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Pittsburgh.
JAMES McGUNNEGLE, Chartiers.
TREASURER.
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.
CONTROLLER.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.
SURVEYOR.
ROBERT CLUGSTON, Patton.
POOR DIRECTOR.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

CITY TICKET.

MAYOR.
BENJAMIN W. MORGAN.
TREASURER.
CHRISTOPHER L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER.
ROBERT J. McGOWAN.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Our friends everywhere will place us under obligations once more by forwarding us election returns by telegraph on Tuesday night, and by letter when the telegraph cannot be used. We want Stanton's vote, with brief and safe estimates, particularly as to Legislature candidates. All such favors we will be glad to reciprocate in any manner it is in our power.

WHEN EVANS, the defaulting State Agent, was found out he fled to New York. When Pennsylvania officers pursued him there, Governor HOFFMAN delayed the consideration of the application for a requisition long enough to enable him to hide. When brought out from his hiding place, Tammany interferes to give him protection, and the chances are in his favor for the present, if he does not escape justice entirely. Tammany shields its own, like a mother who shields her children. It is thus we have Tammanyism to deal with in Pennsylvania. Whoever feels like giving it aid and comfort, why let him do it with all his might.

THE virtuous *Post* has gone into spasms over the "Low Grade Railroad" bill of 1869. Its array of figures and exclamations is no doubt intended to make out a bad case against somebody. We thought at the time that it was not so bad. We do, however, that WALLACE, the present Democratic Head Center, was the principal champion of the bill in the Senate, and that Gen. MCCANDLESS, the Democratic candidate for Auditor General, who was then in the Senate, sustained it by all his influence and voted for it. If the *Post's* showing amounts to anything, the editor should instantly haul down the name of Gen. MCCANDLESS.

THE Baltimore Commercial Convention appears to have been somewhat over-ambitious of design, with a corresponding inadequacy of treatment, concerning the subjects brought before it for consideration. A hundred different schemes for improvement were indorsed, involving hundreds of millions of outlay, while at the same time resolutions were passed in favor of cutting off many millions of the present revenues of the country. One wise decision, however, was certainly reached—the resolution of that body declaring that the income tax should be abolished. This tax has been continued from year to year, under a variety of pretexts, none of them of sufficient validity to overcome the solid reasons in favor of its repeal; but however the government may have pleaded its necessities in the past, there are no good grounds for the further continuance of the imposition. Even Secretary BOUTWELL advises a sweeping reduction of the rate at which we are at present paying off our national debt; and among all the taxes the abolition of which such a reduction contemplates, there can be none whose removal would cause more general satisfaction than this. One of the first things which the Senate Finance Committee, a meeting of whose members takes place at the beginning of the next month, should agree upon, is the immediate abolition of the tax in question.

EVANS PROTECTED BY THE TAMMANY THIEVES.

It is perfectly natural. EVANS knew where to run. With the Tammanyites he would be safe, and thither he made his way. A swindler in Pennsylvania, he is secure in New York, where the Tammany thieves have thrown around him their protecting care. The wave of their wand was enough to make him even bold enough to snap his fingers in the face of law and justice. The troubles of the New York thieves are not so great that they cannot protect EVANS. He is at home among them. The bond of sympathy between them is perfect, and if Tammany does not shield him to the last it will be because, in this as in some other matters, justice is too fleet-footed, not from lack of will.

Now let us see if a single Democratic paper in Pennsylvania will denounce this last infamy by Tammany. Let us see if the Pittsburgh *Post*, which has been professing unbounded horror of EVANS's crime, will raise its voice against this interposition of the Tammany leaders. Speak out, neighbor!

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The Democrats in the Second Assembly District continue their efforts, with professions of hope, to elect LIDDELL over EDWARDS. The district on a square vote is decidedly Republican. As between the opposing candidates, Republicans have no reason to hesitate. Of Mr. EDWARDS it can be truly said that he is thoroughly upright and intelligent, and cannot be deflected a hair's breadth from the line of honesty and honor. At Harrisburg he could be at all times relied upon to do his duty without fear or favor, and the electors of his district owe it to themselves to stand by him to the last. Mr. LIDDELL and his friends have busied themselves in asking Republicans for complimentary votes, pretending that they do not expect to defeat EDWARDS. It is a fact, however, that they boast that they expect to succeed with this description of tactics. Of course this is possible only through too much easy going on the part of Republicans. Now we desire to ask the Republicans of the Second District to take this matter seriously in hand during the remaining few days, and earnestly put their feet on this attempt to defeat Mr. EDWARDS, than whom a more worthy man or truer Republican is not to be found in the district.

THE GENUINE TALK.

Here is a specimen of the kind of cattle which the Democratic managers of the present canvass import into the good old Keystone State, as representatives of the genuine, unmixed Democratic stock. At a mass meeting of that party in Allentown, on Thursday night, Hon. E. O. PERRIN, of New York, was the orator; and this, among other things, is what he said; our report being taken from the Allentown *Chronicle* of September 29th:

"In the dark days of 1861, when all the other States around her seemed engulphed in the black sea of Radicalism, New York stood true to the Democratic principles, and her bayonets were turned against the general government, and we will do it again if Grant attempts to send Federal bayonets to New York to execute the laws."

We in New York will look for good returns from the good old Keystone State, and if she is true to the Democratic principles we will build bon-fires and fire guns from the Battery. But if you let the State be carried by the Radicals in next October, I would blot you from that starry banner and cover you with infamy and disgrace."

The exact character of the "Democratic principles" to which he so proudly makes reference, and which he is so exceedingly solicitous Pennsylvania shall vindicate and uphold, may be learned from any history of the war which includes the bloody story of the New York riots, when—taking advantage of the fact that her sons were absent in Pennsylvania, assisting General MEADE in his terrific conflict with LEE at Gettysburg, and that the Government had no military force within call—the Democratic press of that metropolis, by the concerted publication of the most villainous and incendiary articles, incited the upholders of "Democratic principles"—the thieves and burglars, the graduates of the rum-hole and the penitentiary, the scum and sediment of Old and New World felony—into an exhibition of human fiendishness such as the nineteenth century has rarely witnessed or paralleled, by way of a diversion in favor of the rebels, who were at that moment crimsoning the soil of Pennsylvania with the blood of her slaughtered children. And this cowardly, infernal ruffianism in New York—and this bloody butchery of their own sons and brothers at home—the people of Pennsylvania are commanded to indorse under the insolent threat of being "covered with infamy and disgrace." How do they like it? This "Hon." Democratic orator, who has been imported into the Keystone State to enlighten its voters upon the nature of "Democratic principles," and to instruct them as to their duty, is a Tennessee carpet-bagger, who in 1856 emigrated to New York, and was, in the latter part of that year and throughout the year following, some sort of an office-holder in border ruffian times, in Kansas, then a Territory, struggling desperately against the whole power of a Democratic administration to avert the disgrace of slavery. He was hand in glove with the Lost Cause then—he is equally its tool and servant now. What do the voters of Pennsylvania think of this sort of kine, or of that cause or party out of whose troughs they feed, and by whose leaders they are exhibited as prize stock?

"LIKE MASTER, LIKE MAN."

Discoursing upon the HODGE defalcation, a prominent Democratic journal endeavors to fasten the responsibility of his evil doing upon the Republican party; quoting the well known adage, "Like master, like man." We are quite content that the two great political organizations shall be tried in accordance with the significance of this old saw. That Tammany is the recognized head and front of the Democratic party we have repeatedly proved from the declarations of its own organs; and we have incontrovertible evidence to show that not only is this boast every way true, but that, as Tammany robs New York, so Democracy plunders the people wherever it has the power to do so. The *Alta Californian*, for instance, states that the late Democratic defeat in that State was caused solely by the corruption and shameless thefts of the public money by Democratic officials; charging that the last Legislature was the most corrupt that ever assembled on the Pacific coast, and that the Democratic politicians imagined that they had the State so securely in their power, that they could steal right and left with perfect impunity. What Democratic ascendancy is doing for Alabama, may be judged from the fact that while the late Republican administration of that State paid the State's interest and the school teachers, and liquidated over two hundred thousand dollars of warrants contracted by the previous Democratic administration, it closed the books with a clear balance in the Treasury of forty thousand dollars, which was turned over to the present Democratic government. Yet after nine months administration of affairs by that party, the Treasury is to-day bankrupt, and Alabama paper is being bought up at a discount of twenty-five per cent. on school warrants. Nine months of Democratic rule has brought the credit of the State into disrepute, and the Treasurer publicly makes the humiliating announcement that Alabama cannot pay her school teachers. And here is a third instance of the benign results of Democratic accession to power. Last year the State of Indiana went Democratic, and this is the situation of affairs at present. The editor of the chief organ of the party, appointed to the responsible position of State printer, runs up a fraudulent bill of many thousands of dollars for State printing, and is under indictment for perjury in swearing to false returns; every important law passed by the State Legislature is declared unconstitutional and void; the Supreme Court has decided the election of two of the State prison directors illegal; the State officers are quarreling among themselves on almost every question which affects the interest of the State, and when the Legislature adjourned it left all the benevolent and other institutions of the Commonwealth totally unprovided for. "Like master, like man." Who says that Democracy does not follow closely in the footsteps of its illustrious exemplar? Are the people of Pennsylvania anxious to furnish the next proof?

THE GERMANS—THRIFT—BEER.

We are not singular in thinking it a matter of regret that the American and German elements of our population do not know each other better than they do. However pleasantly they get on together at present, we are well assured that still more agreeable relations would be the result of more perfect knowledge. In the *Freiheits Freund* of Saturday a long and excellent article appeared of which we translate some extracts, not merely for the interest attaching to them in connection with the approaching election, but for the sake of the exposition they contain of German views and feelings in general.

"The temperance question is the hobby-horse on which the Democratic *Post* and an amphibious German sheet almost every morning go through their paces, and from which they fling down in the faces of the German population manifold stupidities which are so many insults. Is it not rather an insult for one to say to them over and over again every day: 'Beer is thy Alpha and Omega, lager is thy noblest enjoyment, thy chief good, and to keep whining, beer, thy soul's salvation is in danger, the Republicans would fain take it from thee!' Is this the Germans a people of drinkers and nothing else? In fact, it is high time to protest against this insinuation. We therefore now disclaim and repel it in the most decided manner. We say, whoever affirms that the life aim of the German American is beer only, is either a wanton babbler or a fool."

(The writer then pays his compliments to the *Post* in terms the reverse of complimentary, and from which we sincerely trust that that paper has derived a useful lesson. The *Volksblatt*, referred to as "the gallant satellite, bosom-friend and congenial companion of the *Post*," is charged with the offense of misrepresenting the Germans and of loading them among Americans with the reproach of being, as a people, "drinkers and free-thinkers." We again translate:)

"When Americans take the Germans for a people of drinkers and free-thinkers, we are in truth not ourselves to blame for it, but those mischievous scribes who, in papers of the caliber of the *Post* and the *Volksblatt*, keep up this bother, and almost every day throw out a caricature of the character of our people, which in our American relations citizens at once take impression. Against this energetically to protest it is now high time, and we are fully convinced that we are thus speaking the real sentiments of our German population."

The German drinks his beer, to be sure, whether, however, in such quantity as a certain portion of our population drink their whisky; this question will be best answered by Mayors Brush and Callow and the police officials of the surrounding boroughs; German citizens may confidently appeal to the register of police cases as well as to the criminal court lists. The German is not a tippler, and for the most part, in religious matters, favors moderately liberal views; but most assuredly he is no atheist, no infidel and no Sabbath-breaker, who among other things has not had rowdyism on Sunday should have the upper hand. There are thousands of German churches in this country, into which the American may go and be convinced whether the German, be he Christian or Jew, does not on every Sabbath day observe the worship of God just as solemnly, devoutly, piously and earnestly as the American himself.

"Once more, the end of the walk with the German is not beer. He aspires high; his aim stands in the breath of the ideal. He toils for himself and his children, for the present and the future; let any one examine the accounts of the various banks, associations, societies, etc., and count the hundreds here and everywhere which he has bought with the sweat of his face, earned by honest labor, and then let any man dare still to say that the German is nothing more than a crazy beer-drinker. In every department of human activity the German is found applying his whole self in this land as in the old home; in art as in science, in the school as in the pulpit, in the world-market as in the shop, in the manufactory and behind the plow, in the mine and in the court, on land and on sea; and to us it seems that he applies himself with success, that he co-operates not vainly in the development of this great and beautiful land. He is a bearer and pioneer of civilization and culture in the far West as in the sunny South, and if any one desires to know whether or not he expends the earnings of his labor on beer, let the latter go the Recorder's office and ask for the names of those German land owners in which the German has purchased his home-stead. The German man and the German woman are interested in all that is beautiful and noble. Look at them in their German gardens without their dwellings, by the flowers in the windows within; look at them in the theater, in the concert hall, at the piano, the singing society, in gymnastic exercises, at the family table or in the open air, and you see men who recognize art and culture in their most intimate union and harmony as their ideal, to which they devote themselves with all the energy of heart and soul. That is more than beer and better than whisky. And finally, has not the German for a hundred years taken an active and ever more and more part in the political development of this country, to have become a citizen of which is his legitimate pride? Certainly; and that not only in days of peace and prosperity, especially in the perilous times of war. He therefore also well understands its politics and politicians, and does not allow himself to be led astray by those clamorous brawlers, false friends and flatterers, who, like the Ku-Klux, wear masks. Therefore he also knows that the Temperancelites in the Democratic camp are second to none in narrow-heartedness, and that his beer is not in danger when the brawlers and scribes of the *Volksblatt* and the *Post* inform the world that this or that Republican nominee would change beer into water. For the rest, the German drinks his pint in all honor. *"Honi soit qui mal y pense."*

AN American importer of the article represents that there has been a considerable falling off in the production of coffee this season, and although there is no lack of supply yet, the ultimate effect of deficiencies has already been discovered throughout the world by a rise of price. The three principal coffee regions are Brazil, Java and Ceylon. The Brazilian crop has declined from 400,000,000 to 300,000,000 of pounds, and the Java crop from 170,000,000 to 106,666,666 of pounds. Of the Ceylon crop there is no accurate data.

THE Chicago *Journal* makes the following allusion to a class of the city fathers, which they may or may not think complimentary: "Some of the scalawag portion of our Aldermen are "mousing around" to get themselves nominated for re-election, this fall. They have made such a 'good thing' out of their positions thus far, by voting extravagant prices to Sam Walker for real estate that was not needed, and by putting other little jobs and speculations through Council, that they propose to go into the Aldermanic business as a permanent thing."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The boot and shoe trade of Massachusetts is reported as good, with a larger business this year than last. Many manufacturers have orders all the time ahead of their production, and others but partially so. Sales to the West have been unusually large this season, and its chief cities are now represented in the market for the second time, making up stocks that have been broken. The majority of sales last month were to the West and Southwest, but the South is now purchasing freely, and shipments are made as fast as the goods are packed.

In a single day recently one hundred tons of grapes were shipped from Vineland, New Jersey, to New York, and thirty-two tons to Philadelphia. The grape crop is more prolific this season than for many years. The fruit is much larger and finer flavored. The vineyards of South Jersey cover thousands of acres, and from Glassboro to Millville, along the line of the Cape May Railroad, the atmosphere is fragrant with the odor of grapes.

The largest magnet in the world, recently manufactured by Wallace & Sons, of Ansonia, Connecticut, produced some inconvenient developments during early experiments therewith. It was found that the magnetism induced in the coils was sufficiently powerful to seriously affect the movements of the watches worn upon the persons of those having them in charge. A very valuable one carried by Prof. Norton was rendered useless from this cause, and those of other gentlemen were more or less affected according to their proximity to the magnet while the experiments were in progress.

There is a gambler on the Western waters so expert at card-playing that it is immaterial with him whether he plays with his eyes open or has them blindfolded. It may sound as nonsensical to say that this genius, by constantly sandpapering the tips of the fingers of his left hand, has acquired a sense of touch so delicate that he can actually feel the spots and trace the outlines of the figures on the cards. This has been demonstrated on several occasions by the player naming the face of every card in the pack, after he had not only been blindfolded but the cards placed behind his back. The name of this genius is Col. C. Starbuck, and he hails from New Orleans.

An insurance journal, published in New York, in order to show for what vast amounts men largely engaged in commercial ventures insure their lives, tabulates a list of one hundred insurers, with the amount each has taken on his life. These hundred gentlemen are insured for the aggregate amount of $9,982,000, an average of nearly $100,000 each.

There will be a great gathering of Baptist ministers and laymen in Philadelphia to-day, to attend the one hundred and sixty-fourth anniversary of the Baptist Association of that city, the oldest in the United States, and numbering more than twenty-one thousand members.

It is estimated that more than 150,000 acres of the best timber in America are but every year to supply the demand for railway purposes alone. In a single year the locomotives in the United States consumed $56,000,000 worth of wood.

PERSONAL.

In New York is a club numbering over a dozen members, who meet weekly to study Greek literature. It is called the Alpha-Omega, and has among the members the Professor of Greek at Columbia College; the late Prof. Anthon, Chancellor Crosby, Rev. Dr. Rodgers, Rev. Joseph P. Thompson and Charlton T. Lewis, present managing editor of the *Evening Post*, besides some others. I was told that they are so proficient at the ancient tongue as to converse in it, though this seems doubtful. Mr. Bryant doubtless attends sometimes, as he is absorbed in completing his translation of the "Odyssey," the second great monument to his genius and indefatigable energy, but he is said to care more for Homer than for the Greek. Mr. Lewis is probably the most scholarly journalist in New York of his age—he is under forty. Charles A. Dana, who at one time began to collect material for a Greek lexicon, would doubtless rival him in his knowledge of the Arti-tongue, but then, he is some years his senior.

A bust of William Cullen Bryant, executed some four years ago, will, it is said, be placed on its pedestal in Central Park, New York, on the 4th of November. It was unpulped in obedience to a rule of the Park Commissioners, who order that no statues of living men should be erected, but the new Board established a precedent ignoring this rule when they gave a place to the statue of Prof. Morse a few months ago.

Col. Downing, chief of the Cherokee Nation, was married some weeks since to Miss Ayres, a wealthy and cultivated maiden lady of Philadelphia. The affair has a spicing of romance. The lady met the handsome Chief (then, and until recently, a married man) some years since in the Quaker City, became deeply interested in him and his distant people. With the resolution of devoting her life and wealth to the advancement of the Cherokees, she resigned and returned to Tahlequah, where she has since lived, and where she has been most active in promoting its religious and educational welfare of the nation. Some years ago she adopted young Lewis Downing, son of the Chief, a bright and promising boy, and has since watched over his training and education with more than motherly care. A year ago she built, ostensibly for him, an elegant residence, overlooking the beautiful village, and furnished it with artistic taste. A few months since occurred the wedding. Downing, a full-blood Cherokee. And now at the proper time, the Chief leads to the altar his long-time admirer.

SO FAR AS ITS IconoclastIc features are concerned, the dawn of Bolshevism in Switzerland is something like the advent of a bull in a china shop; since whether the crockery be of baked clay or dried ec. clesiasticism, it is in both cases liable to be pretty well shattered. It is evident, for instance, that the Dollinger movement has already assumed proportions and ramifications not originally intended by its author; one of its effects being to upset the basis of the entire system of education in Upper Austria, where the movement has been warmly supported from the first. An Educational Congress, composed of over 2,000 delegates, is now in session at Linz, an important town of that province, at which resolutions have been adopted declaring that education in schools should be confined to the general principles of religion and morality, without touching upon dogmas or differences of creed; that the teaching of religion according to creed is opposed to the fundamental principle of popular education; that religious teaching should develop as simply and spiritually as possible the knowledge of the original source of existence by means of science and history; that the teachings of morality should proceed by example as well as by precept; and that, it being admitted that the teachings of religion and morality are irrespective of creed, the necessity for an ecclesiastical teacher of religion in national schools disappears. These resolutions created the greatest consternation among the few members present who belong to the clerical party, their depression being further deepened by the declaration of the Governor of the province, that the government would be animated by a progressive spirit in educational matters, and that it would never permit any retrogression. Some of these matters might with good advantage be studied by certain educators of our own country; and yet it sounds strange that a Catholic empire should be engaged in teaching literality to a Protestant republic.

A SPECIAL election takes place in Texas to-day for four members of the Forty-second Congress. Some division of sentiment exists in the Republican ranks in regard to State affairs, the friends of Governor Davis sustaining the course of the Legislature, elected for two years, while the latter seeks to have it, while the opposition, led by United States Senator Hamilton, declares this action unconstitutional, and insists on an election for a new Legislature, besides demanding a more economical and conservative administration. The contest will probably be a close one. In 1869 three Republican Representatives were elected. The returns of that year, however, do not furnish a safe indication of the present strength of parties. The Democrats profess themselves certain of polling a majority of the votes in the State, and electing at least three out of their four candidates; while the Republicans feel equally confident that, notwithstanding the differences in the party, they shall come out from the struggle victorious. Two years ago the white Republican vote of the State was about fifteen thousand, which it is expected will be nearly or quite doubled this year. There were then but seven Republican newspapers published in the State, whereas there are now thirty; in addition to which there is a more general confidence felt in the stability of the Government and the leniency and justice of the policy of the federal administration. The enfranchisement of the colored element will also unquestionably conduce in a considerable degree to the success of the Republican candidates. Some time ago the registration books showed over fifty thousand colored voters, and it is probable that the number has since been increased to sixty thousand, the bulk of which will of course be cast for the Republican ticket.

THE corn crop is now generally harvested, and reports from all parts of the country concur in the statement that it is the best which has rewarded the labors of the farmer for many years past. In almost every portion of Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska and Minnesota, corn is offered in the cribs at from ten to fifteen cents per bushel; while information from Illinois shows an equally enormous yield, and the crop in Kentucky surpasses all precedent. Taken in connection with the plentiful supply of wheat, this abundance of the great cereal cannot but be a source of great satisfaction to the entire country, more particularly to the South, where, although the planters this year devoted a larger acreage to corn than in any year since the war, unpropitious seasons have in many places destroyed or greatly reduced the crop, rendering necessary the purchase of large quantities to make up the deficit. Cheap corn also insures cheap bacon and pork, articles so extensively consumed by the masses everywhere; and there is every probability that, large as was last year's hog crop, it will be exceeded by the product of the present season, so that prices will unquestionably rule low; a matter of very great importance to the people of the country at large.

THE "Patriotic Sons of America" is the title of an organization at the head of which is Lieut. Gov. Geary, of Know Nothing fame. It is said to be making rapid progress in New York and other States, the branches being known as "camps," and the system upon which they operate is a military one. Opposition to Catholicism, and the protection of the public school system from the influence of that church, are understood to be the cardinal objects of the Society. A general convention to consolidate and perfect the organization is to be held in Albany on the 5th of this month.

MR. LAWRENCE MYERS, of Philadelphia, proposes to clothe the sides of the banks of canals with say one-eighth of an inch steel-iron, securely fastened and suspended equi-distant above and below the water line, thus preventing all damage. He further claims that by such action, the entire canal property of the country can be brought into active and competing operation with railroads, as fast-running steam propellers will be introduced and substituted for the slow and expensive mule power. The tonnage, too, will be increased at least three times.

"HOYLE, the apostle of whist, under the old dispensation, is said to have died full of years and honors.—*New York Evening Post*.

"This is not true. He has merely fallen asleep, waiting for the last trump.—*New York World*.

"Wonder if the grave digger held a 'full hand' of spades.—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

"He doubtless met the deuce with a grim-ace.—*Chicago Post*.

We trust no other journal will follow suit in this wretched game of club wit. As we make it, there should be but four knaves in any pack.

THE local of the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL speaks of the 'aroma of Miss Carr's rich contralto.' What does he mean?—*Mendota Republican*.

He means, if you please, that a man who is under the necessity of making any such inquiry has no music in his soul, and is totally destitute of the sense of artistic or aesthetic smell.

THE Republicans of Massachusetts may now address themselves to the work of the canvass with an appetite, since not only has the goose of General Butler been most handsomely cooked, but rendered further palatable by the addition of that excellent relish—Worcester Sauce.

ONE of the most interesting studies in connection with the population statistics of the United States, as given in the last Census report, is what, for want of a better term, may perhaps be termed immigrational selection; showing the curious obstinacy with which certain foreign elements are attracted to one section of the country, while other parts of our foreign population as persistently choose a different one. From an investigation of these tables it appears that this foreign element is attracted to the several States in the following order: New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin and Massachusetts; and shows least attraction for North Carolina, Florida, Arkansas, Mississippi and Delaware. The German element principally chooses New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Wisconsin and Missouri; while the Irish prefer New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Illinois, Ohio and New Jersey; and the English, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Wisconsin and Michigan. Whether in a civil, social or political point of view—as a New York journal well remarks—whether to explain the past or forecast the future of our free institutions, such facts possess considerable value and significance.

THE San Francisco *Alta*, referring to California irrigation prospects, says:

"The immense and rich placers south of the American river, which have been neglected per force in the past ten years for want of the necessary water, will soon be brought into activity by means of the extensive works of the Excelsior Ditch and Mining Company, which, operating with large English capital, proposes to utilize the waters of the south fork of the American river, and make them subservient to the wants of the cement and gravel claims, which are practically exhaustless. The report of the French imperial engineer on the extent and value of those washings, was to the effect that they could supply $12,000,000 per annum for 500 years, an estimate which leaves a large margin for the present generation to operate in. Those immense fields have been hitherto valueless, for want of the water which is now to be supplied to them freely, and property in those sections, particularly in and around Placerville, has risen in value by anticipation. The hydraulic works will not only impart productiveness to the hitherto dormant places, but will irrigate large agricultural tracts, and supply water for city uses, and, in connection with the great irrigating works of the upper San Joaquin, will provide the single great want, that of water, necessary to the utilizing of the limitless natural resources of this coast."

THE peach-growers at their meeting in June, estimated the amount shipped by rail to all parts of the country at 3,215,000 baskets, but it is thought now that it will not amount to over 2,750,000 baskets. The amount forwarded to the New York market by water is thought to be about 1,000,000 baskets so that the entire crop can be estimated at 3,500,000 baskets, and not over four millions as was at first supposed. The quantity sent to the New York market by rail is about 2,625,000 baskets against 1,410,879 last year, showing an increase of 1,214,921 baskets. This certainly shows a great development along the railroad lines, and next year it is probable the increase will be even greater. At thirty cents per bushel, which would be a fair estimate, the crop has been worth over a million of dollars, and when all the consumption at home by canners and others is counted, it is probable that the value of the crop will reach $1,500,000. About two thirds of this money has gone to Delaware and the rest has been about equally divided between the other peach-producing States.

THE Chinese are now studying navigation with all their might and main. At the various imperial arsenals throughout the empire native pupils have lately been instructed in this branch of knowledge, and for the first time in the history of China, one or her sons has successfully passed his examination of competency as second mate. It is also now proposed to establish a system of examinations at the different Government schools of western learning, in order that those who most distinguish themselves may be sent to Europe to complete their education. The "heathen Chinee," that ignoble term which has been applied to the race for so long, ought to be given up, for, leaving out navigation, China possesses some of the most learned men in the world.

THE hopeful correspondent of the Boston *Post*, with the fruits of the Democratic party before his eyes, writes as follows: "The organization of a new party is regarded as impracticable, and successful opposition to the Republicans, it is believed, can only be found in a co-operation of all conservative elements with the Democrats. A judicious nomination of candidates for President and Vice President by the next National Democratic Convention will, beyond doubt, secure the support of Conservatives of all parties. Pennsylvania is the objective point, and the candidate who can command the conservative suffrages of that State will be conceded, be elected President.

A clergyman relates, in the *National Baptist*, the following comical incident: A parrot belonging to some friends of mine, was generally taken out of the room when the family assembled for prayers, for fear he might take into his head to join irreverently in the responses. One evening, however, his presence was forgotten, he unnoticed, and he was left forgotten. For some time he maintained a decorous silence, but at length, instead of "Amen," out he came with "Beer, beer, beer." On the latter he was directed to remove him, and had got as far as his door with him, when the bird, perhaps thinking that he had committed himself, and had better apologize, called out, "Sorry I spoke." The overpowering effect on the company may be more easily imagined than described.

THE theory of physical deterioration in Massachusetts is illustrated in an address just delivered before the Farmers' Club at Princeton, by Dr. Nathan Allen. He says that in 1840, when the population of that town was 1,347, "the number of children between the ages of five and fifteen was twice the number of persons over sixty years of age," while in 1870, "for the last ten years one-seventh of all the births in this town have been in families of foreigners, though the population of this kind does not exceed 100 in number. Whatever may be the bearing of this fact politically, it certainly does not furnish a very good economical argument in support of the Know Nothing doctrine."

THE Republican press of the country is quite generally demanding the removal of Collector Murphy. The Indianapolis *Journal*, Senator Morton's exponent, and certainly not unfriendly to Gen. Grant, earnestly joins in the demand.

An Unprotected System.

Do not fancy because you feel strong that you are impregnable to sickness. Whole neighborhoods are frequently prostrated at this season by malarious fevers. Vigorous muscles and strong sinews, broad shoulders and sound lungs, are no defense against the mephitic vapors of autumn. Frames which have withstood the summer heat may succumb now. Many an athletic man, whose family depends for its support on his industry, now lies prostrate, weak and helpless as a babe, under the periodical assaults of chills and fever, or bilious remittent fever. This could not be if all were wise enough to provide against such a contingency, by toning and fortifying the system with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This approved vegetable tonic is absolutely harmless, so that it is sheer folly not to take it as a safe guard at a season when diseases of the liver, the stomach, and bowels, and indeed all the visceral organs are generally prevalent. To keep the system in order and insure health, or to put it in order when this precaution has been neglected, is the duty of every human being who values life. For both these purposes Hostetter's Bitters is designed, and it answers both. Petty local dealers are endeavoring, in many parts of the country, to substitute preparations made of impure and dangerous materials in its stead. Give them a wide berth. They are prepared by unskilful experimenters, who want to turn a penny at the expense of the public health.

WHISKIES.

Littell & Mechling,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Wines and Liquors,
237 Liberty and 244 Penn Sts.
OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING WELL KNOWN BRANDS OF
Whiskies.
317 Bbls. McKim, One to Five Years Old.
455 Bbls. Golden Wedding, One to Three Years Old.
100 Bbls. Family Circle, One Year Old.
368 Bbls. Wm. Lee, One to Three Years Old.
312 Bbls. Jones and Brinker, One to Three Years Old.
228 Bbls. M. Weis, Cop. Dist., One to Five Years Old.
92 Bbls. S. C. Mecracken & Co., Three Years Old.
65 Bbls. A. J. Caton, Four Years Old.
52 Bbls. Mestrezat, Three Years Old.
200 Bbls. Own Brand, D, Two Years Old.
150 Bbls. Own Brand, O V, Three Years Old.
100 Bbls. Own Brand, S S S, Four Years Old.
100 Bbls. Own Brand, M, Five Years Old.
SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS OFFERED TO PURCHASERS.
☞ See Fourth Page for Wines, &c. ☜

BANKS AND BANKERS.

Tradesmen's National Bank,
WOOD STREET, CORNER SECOND.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.
MONEY LOANED
ON
UNITED STATES BONDS COLLATERAL.
ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.
A. BRADLEY.....President.
W. VANKIRK.....Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr.....Cashier.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
COR. FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.,
(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.)
Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Government Bonds.
☞ Sight Drafts on London.

EDUCATIONAL.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY—THIS INSTITUTION offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful experience. Pupils are provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than thirty Teachers and Teachers. For Circulars, apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

Beaver Seminary and Musical Institute
Opens its Seventeenth Year Sept. 12.
Extensive Grounds, healthful location. Rooms well furnished. Students have been in attendance from fourteen States and Territories. Thorough in Ancient and Modern Languages and Vocal and Instrumental Music. Send for Catalogue to the Principal.
REV. R. T. TAYLOR, Beaver, Pa.

PROPOSALS.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, PA., Sept. 23, 1871.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS
Sealed Proposals for Grading and Curbing Collins avenue, from Penn avenue to Howeler street, will be received at the office of D. R. Coon & Son until WEDNESDAY, October 4th. Also, for Paving the same. Specifications can be seen at the above office.
A. MOHLER,
D. R. COON,
J. PARKER,
R. D. BEATTY,
J. GANSTER.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH, VIRGINIA AND CHARLESTON RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 611 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED Until October 10th for Ballasting Sections 1, 2 and 3 of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway. Bids will be received for Stone Ballast, Rolling Mill Refuse or Furnace Cinder in addition to the local soft material. Information obtained at the Company's Office in reference to the Ballast. Bids addressed to J. M. MYERS, Chief Engineer.

THE CHEAPEST
WHOLESALE
Boot and Shoe House
IN THE CITY.
J. H. BORLAND,
53 and 55 Wood Street,
HAS JUST RECEIVED A VERY LARGE FALL STOCK OF
Boots, Shoes
AND
RUBBERS,
Comprising all Styles and Qualities, bought at the Low est Cash Prices direct from the Manufacturers, and will be sold at the Lowest New York and Boston Prices, thus saving freight and expense.
Agent for Philadelphia Manufactured Goods at Factory Prices.
NEW GOODS RECEIVED DAILY.
ORDERS FROM COUNTRY DEALERS PROMPTLY FILLED AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
Country Merchants, when in the city, call and examine my block before purchasing elsewhere, as you can save TEN PER CENT. by buying here.

J. H. BORLAND,
53 AND 55 WOOD STREET.

PROPOSED
Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.
JOINT RESOLUTION
Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.
Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of this Commonwealth be proposed to the people for their adoption or rejection, pursuant to the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to wit:
AMENDMENT.
Strike out the Sixth Section of the Sixth Article of the Constitution, and insert in lieu thereof the following:
"A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at such times and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law."
JAMES H. WEBB,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WILLIAM A. WALLACE,
Speaker of the Senate.
Approved the fifteenth day of June, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.
JOHN W. GEARY.
Prepared and certified for publication pursuant to the Tenth Article of the Constitution.
F. JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Office Secretary of the Commonwealth,
Harrisburg, July 5, 1871.

These Are the Leading Prices
AT
EVANS'

10c.	20c.	75c.	$1 00.	$1 50.	

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞ Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

CONVERSION

U. S. Five-Twenty

BONDS.

Holders of Five-Twenties of the issues of 1862, which under the recent announcement of the Secretary of the Treasury will be paid off in December next, should not delay and immediate reason to consider the question of conversion, unless they wish to receive coin for their Five-Twenties, or exchange them at par for bonds of the new issue, bearing an average rate of 4½ per cent.

We invite the attention of investors to RELIABLE HOME SECURITIES, which we offer for sale, paying from SEVEN to EIGHT PER CENT. Interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Av. and Smithfield St.

FINANCE AND TRADE

MONDAY EVENING, October 2, 1871.

The opening day of the week, as well as the first business day of what usually is regarded as one of our most active business months has not developed anything of special interest in local monetary affairs. It was intimated in our previous report that a more active demand on our discount houses was noticed, but it has not advanced the rates for money; but as the line of discounts must necessarily steadily enlarge, we may expect a change in the rates for loans, at least with outside lenders.

The success of the Tripartite Bridge enterprise was fairly indicated to-day by the heavy subscriptions to its capital stock. The books opened at the banking house of Messrs. Robinson Brothers, we learn, show subscriptions amounting to two hundred and forty thousand dollars. There is good assurance that the stock will be taken in a comparatively short time, and the work of construction practically begun.

—The steadiness in the price of crude oil is beginning to have its effect upon stocks. Columbia still maintains its old place at the head, and justly deserves the pre-eminence its good management has won. The "Stalston" has been one of the most steady in announcement of dividends, and now we hear the head of the Triumph again frequently. This company announces a dividend of five per cent., which we learn, is the fourth dividend it has declared within eleven months, and is the result of the present management and future prospects of the Company, the reliability of which is best shown in the steady advance in the price of the stock from twenty to seventy-five cents per share. Holders of Tuiziel stock have received a dividend of ten cents per share has been declared. Robinson Brothers, 78 Fourth avenue, will collect it for any who will call on them. The Shamburg property on oil is reported at thirty barrels, the larger part of it from the McKinney farm.

—We learn that the conversion of United States five-twenty bonds into Northern Pacific seven-thirty gold bonds is rapidly increasing, and that sales of these bonds had reached about one and a quarter millions during the second month of the sale.

—The Sunday edition of the New York *Herald* says: The weekly statement of the associated banks proves favorable, owing to a contraction of loans, which is reflected in a corresponding decrease in deposits. The diminution in the item of specie therefore enabled the banks to get on a surer footing as regards their reserve, which is now about $5,800,000 in excess of the legal requirement—a small amount of itself, but showing the conservative tendency of the banks and the warning of the previous week. Indeed, without the comparison afforded by the last statement, the present statement would be regarded as a favorable one, for with the efforts made at strengthening unfavorable, the banks have never been so poorly off as during the past week. Were it not for the prospect that the natural activity of money at this season will gradually abated this year, a surplus reserve of only $3,800,000 would but slimly fortify them against contingencies. The real gain in reserve is less than half a million dollars, being the difference between a gain of three and a half millions in specie and a loss of three millions in legal tenders. As the government sold only two millions of gold during the week, the gain in specie represents in part the extra sale toward the close of the previous week. On the other hand, as the government equalized disbursements by making the choice of bonds the less in legal tenders does not fully exhibit the outflow of greenbacks to the interior.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report for the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	118¾	118¾	118¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	115	116	116
U. S. Bonds of 1864	115¾	116	116
U. S. Bonds of 1865	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114¾	115	115
10-40s	111¾	111¾	111¾
Gold	111¾	111¾	111¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	111¾
United States 6s of 1881	118¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	116
United States 5-20s of 1864	116
United States 5-20s of 1865	116¼
United States 10-40s	111¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	115
Union Pacific Railroad	89
Central Pacific Railroad	114¾
Currency Sixes	114¾

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway stocks, Gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

October 2, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	1 P.M.	2 P.M.	3 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
C. & A.	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
Del. Sup.	87	87	87	87	87	87
Erie	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
Reading	114½	114½	114½	114	113¾	113¾
Harlem			128½			
Hudson				128		
Lake Shore	106½	106½	106½	106½	106½	106½
Mich. Cent.	107	107	107	107	107	107
Clev. & Pitts.	91	91	91	91	91	91
C. & R. W.	10	10	10	10	10	10
Do. pref.	30	30	30	30	30	30
Rock Island	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½
St. Paul	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
Do. pref.	82	82	82	82	82	82
Tol. & Wabash	62	62¼	62¼	62¼	61¾	61¾
Ft. Wayne				128		
Chic. & Alton	119			118½		
Do. pref.	125			125		
N. J. Central	114			114		
Canton	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾
W. U. Tel.	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾
Pacific Mail	57	57	57	57	57	57
Adams Ex.				57		
Wells F. Ex.	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½

—The following extract from an official letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, in regard to the bonds of 1862, which have been called in, will be found of interest:

"Parties who hold called registered bonds of 1862, which belong, by purchase, to the holder, but have not been transferred, and stand credited on the records of the department, should mail page on the back of the bond to the Treasurer, or some active dealer and our discount houses was noticed, but it has not advanced the rates for money; but as the line of discounts must necessarily steadily enlarge, we may expect a change in the rates for loans, at least with outside lenders.

"Should it be impossible to do this the bonds may be sent (at any time prior to November 1) to the loan be sent (at any time prior to November 1) to the loan division of this office, properly assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption, when they will be held, and the name of the proper owner pinced upon a special schedule for the November interest.

"On or after December 1, the bonds will be redeemed, and the interest which shall have accrued from November 1 to December 1 properly adjusted."

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	62¾
Philadelphia and Erie	37
Lehigh Navigation	37
Catawissa preferred	47½
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	59¾
Lehigh Valley Railroad	61½
North Pennsylvania Railroad	59
Camden and Amboy Railroad	126
Schuylkill Navigation	16¾
Reading	87

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $200 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, October 2, 1871.

REMARKS.—In some departments of trade the market is excited, prices having a very bullish tendency. Flour—Jenkins Bros. report a general advance in four, and, from all indications, think higher prices may be looked for. There has been an advance to-day on all good flours of 25c per barrel. National Mill rates have also advanced 25c ₱ barrel. Groceries—One leading house reports an advance in coffee of 1c per ₱ on all grades. Wheat is still firm in price, with an upward tendency. There was a full meeting at the Grain and Produce Exchange to-day, at which the following sales were made:

50 sacks red and white wheat (mixed).....$1 42
100 sacks white wheat.....1 45
200 sacks red wheat.....1 40

Cheese—The market is firm at the late advance. Bacon and Provisions firm at quotations. Good butter is still in demand. The market is overstocked with potatoes and apples. We omit our usual extended quotations.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, October 2.—Total beeves 9,360 for to-day, 162 cars at Communipaw, 87 at One Hundredth street and 61 at Weehawken, or 485 head; market not quite as depressed as on Friday, all the choice selling at 9c ₱ lb; slow; Texans sell at 7@8c; thin western cattle 8@8½c; fair to good 10½@11½c; best 11¾@12c; average of best 11 cwt., net at 1,295 lbs marked, averaged about 10½c, the average quality being below medium; 8 cars Texans 6¼ cwt. sold at 8@8½ each; 3 cars 5 cwt. to 7 cars Kentucky 8¼ cwt. 10½@10¾c; 5 cars Kentucky 8 cwt. 10¾c.

Sheep—Receipts 14,000 for the week, and 10,000 to-day; market slow and prices rather easier for sheep, with no decline on lambs, or fresh for western, for fat Canada, and 7½c for prime State. Sheep are worth 5c@6c; a few extras at 6½c for a car lot ₱ Canadian; a car ₱ Ohio at 5½c.

Hogs—Receipts 26,000 for the week, and 36 cars to-day; market fairly active at 8@8½c for live, and 9½@9¾c for dressed; sales active; 4 cars Ohio 100 lbs 8½c; 4 cars Michigan 96 lbs 8c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, October 2.—Tobacco active and unchanged; sales 96 hhds. Ranging—nothing doing in round lots; small sales on orders at 2@3c for heavy lugs and 4@5c for leaf; unsold and firm; medium to fine. Flour firm and active. Wheat at 90@1 46. Corn 50@56c. Oats 35@37c. Rye 75c. All on arrival. Provisions—dressed hogs 8c lot; less from same point; $13 00@13 50 for round lots and on orders; bacon shoulders 7½c; sides 9½c; rib 10c packed; hams, sugar cured and prime very firm; fancy sugar-cured 16@16½c, all packed. Lard steady at 9c@10c. Whisky 90@91c.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, October 2, 1871.

The arrivals of cattle by the various railroads centering at the Union yards, Allegheny, was 24 cars, or about 420 head. In addition to these there were some ten or twelve loads from East Liberty, and large droves from surrounding counties, making in all in the neighborhood of 1,000 head on sale this morning. The market opened up slow and dull, and continued so until the close. The majority of the offerings consisted of medium and lower grades of cattle, and while the decline was on all, still good were in better demand and common were actually a drug, and a great many could not be sold at any prices. In former years, during the fall of the year, there has generally been a demand by farmers for stock cattle, and drovers had no trouble, after selling the best for butchering purposes, in disposing of all their thin stock at fair prices. This year there is no demand for such cattle and the consequence is that after all the different lots have been packed over there are more or less thin cattle left fit for nothing; these the drovers cannot sell in Allegheny at present and they have to send to East Liberty or elsewhere. To-day there were at least a hundred of this class left over. Butchers purchased very slowly knowing well that the supply largely exceeded the demand, and they succeeded in getting all wanted at figures fully 1/2 lower than last week. The market on the whole was the most unsatisfactory one experienced for a long time, most of the sellers complaining of losing money. At one o'clock there were fully 250 head of cattle left unsold, which will be driven to pasture or sent to East Liberty. The following are the rates current for the different grades: Extra 1,300 to 1,500 lbs steers $5 75; prime, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs steers $5 25 to $5 50; good, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs steers $4 75 to $5 00; fair butcher stock $4 50 to cows and heifers $3 00 to $4 75; bulls $2 00 to $2 50.

Arrivals.

The following are the arrivals of live stock at the Union Yards for the week ending Monday October 2d, as reported by Mr. R. E. Hopkins, cashier Pittsburgh Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad:

	Cars.
J. Needy, from Londonville, Ohio	1
Bige & Co., from Elma Green	2
Cleveland & Co., from Cincinnati, Ohio	2
P. M. Snyder, from Orrville, Ohio	2
R. E. Alsdorf, from Newark, Ohio	1
D. James, from Columbus, Ind	1
Marks & Bro., from Urbana, Ohio	1
D. Hoffman, from Mansfield, Ohio	1
Needy & Bro., from Mansfield, Ohio	1
F. Brown & R., from Cincinnati, Ohio	2
Hall & Co., from Crestline, Ohio	1
W. S. Wilson, from Crestline, Ohio	2
H., L. & S. Co., from Nevada, Ohio	1
J. S. Beaumont, from Indianapolis	2
R. B. Jordan, from Indianapolis	1
J. Bland, from Elma Green	1
Total	24

Needy & McMillen sold 19 head Washington county cattle at prices from $4 25 to $5 50 ₱ hundred lbs.

Jacob Nonold 40 head Ohio cattle at prices from $5 to to $5 75 ₱ hundred lbs.

Jacob Shamberg sold 25 head Ohio cattle at prices from $4 to $5 ₱ hundred lbs.

Jacob Shamberg sold 25 head Washington county cattle at prices from $4 50 to $5 ₱ hundred lbs.

Mr. Warner sold 60 head Indiana and Green county, Pa., cattle, at prices from $5 to $5 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

Sadler, Havens & Co. sold 67 head Ohio cattle at prices from $4 25 to $5 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

Hosier sold 11 head Ohio cattle at prices from $4 25 to $5 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

James Norris sold 16 head Greene county cattle at prices from $4 50 to $6 00 ₱ 100 lbs.

S. Lowenthal sold 17 head Washington county cattle at prices from $4 50 to $5 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

Marks & Bro sold 61 head Ohio cattle at prices from $4 to $5 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

Rosenthal & Levi sold 35 head Washington county cattle at prices from $4 50 to 5 ₱ 100 lbs.

Keefer & Fiver sold 33 head Washington county cattle at figures from $4 50 to $5 ₱ 100 lbs.

Wm. Adams sold 9 head Ohio cattle at $5 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

James Hamlin sold 20 Washington county cattle at prices from $4 to $5.

A. Kaufman sold 18 head Ohio cattle at figures from $3 50 to $4 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

Hagerwald & Blackstock sold 40 head Ohio cattle at prices from $4 50 to $5 ₱ 100 lbs; had 3 loads left over; would not sell at prices offered.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 30 head Ohio cattle at prices from $4 00 to $5 25 ₱ cwt.; two car loads left over.

Samuel Trauerman sold 37 head Ohio cattle at figures from $4 25 to $5 50 ₱ cwt.; to head left over.

A. Jordan wholesaled 50 head Kansas cattle weighing 1,050 lbs at $44 00 ₱ head.

Catt & McAllister sold 62 head Kansas, Ohio and Indiana cattle at prices from $4 00 to $5 75 ₱ cwt.

Henry Nagle sold 7 head Butler county cattle at $3 50 ₱ cwt.

Jacob Emmell had 12 head good cattle on sale—would not sell at prices offered. Drove out to pasture.

P. Schidmantel sold 28 head Butler county cattle at prices from $3 75 to $5 00 ₱ cwt.

G. M. Harriman sold 4 head fair Ohio cattle at $5 50 ₱ cwt.

Sheep.

The number of sheep on sale this morning was about 1,200 head. The market opened up slow and dull, and continued so until the close. Prices were a shade lower than last week, although the number on sale was not quite so large. The demand for sheep seems to have fallen off greatly, and butchers are quitting sheep and commencing to kill more hogs. At twelve o'clock quite a number were unsold, and the market dragging and slow with every prospect of closing bad. The following are the sales as reported by the various dealers:

Neely & Parley sold 216 sheep and lambs from Armstrong and Butler counties; sheep at figures from $2 40 to $5 00 ₱ head; lambs from $1 50 to $4 00 ₱ head.

James Shaw sold 86 head Lawrence county sheep and lambs, sheep at prices from $1 50 to $4 50 ₱ head; lambs from $1 50 to $5.50.

James Haworth sold 50 head Washington county sheep at prices from $1 50 to $4 ₱ head.

Kraus & Keefer sold 31 head Butler county lambs at prices from $2 to $3 ₱ head.

Henry Nagle sold 41 head sheep and lambs from Butler county, sheep at figures from $1 50 to $5 50; lambs from $2 25 ₱ head to 6c ₱ lb.

J. Steakley sold, on commission, 94 head Butler county sheep and lambs, sheep at figures from $1 50 to $5 50 ₱ head; lambs at prices from $1 50 to $3 ₱ head.

P. Schidmantle sold 180 head Butler county sheep and lambs, sheep at prices from $1 50 to $5 25 ₱ hundred lbs; lambs from $2 to $4 50 ₱ head.

J. C. McNeese sold 350 head sheep and lambs, sheep at prices from $2 ₱ head to $5 ₱ hundred lbs; lambs at prices from $2 to $4 ₱ head.

Wm. Fowler sold 110 Allegheny county sheep and lambs; sheep at prices from $1 50 to $4 50 ₱ head; lambs at $1 50 to $3 50 per head.

Adam Eckert sold 56 head Butler county lambs at prices from $1 25 to $3 00 per head; also 12 head of sheep at $4 50 to $5 per head.

Adam Hoffman sold 100 head Armstrong county lambs at prices from $2 00 to $4 00 per head.

Drum & Nesbit sold 200 head Armstrong and Westmoreland sheep and lambs; sheep at prices from $2 00 to 09 per head; lambs from $2 to $3 00.

Robert McCaslin sold 100 head Lawrence county sheep at prices from $3 50 to $4 50 per head; also 60 lambs from $2 50 to $3 50 per head.

Fresh Cows.

The number of fresh cows on sale this morning was larger than for some time. The demand for good milkers is greater than has been, and some were sold to-day for very good prices. Mr. D. James sold a lot of cows from Elma Green to John Bland for $60; also, two to N. Fullen for $120.

Several others were sold by parties whose names we could not learn at figures from $40 to $90.

Hogs.

The number of hogs on sale this morning was about 2,200 head, and mostly in the hands of regular dealers. The market is more active than for some months, the butchers buying liberally. Most of the sales were in small lots, at prices from $5 90 to $5 50 per 100 lbs.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, October 1, 1871.

REMARKS.—The market continues to drag along slowly, presenting nothing very new or interesting. Dealers are still wide apart in their views, and not disposed to make terms. This, however, has been the situation for some time. There is no disguising the fact that the oil market continues in a very demoralized condition. We would like to note an improvement, but will have to defer the same to some other time.

CRUDE.

In the absence of sales we quoteas follows: Spot 19c; October 19c; S. O. all year 11¼c; B. O. all year 21½c; Parkers ₱4 65; Lower Creek ₱4 80; Oil City ₱5 00.

REFINED.

Market very quiet. Holders are asking for spot, 24c; October 24¾c; November 24¾c; December 24¾c.

COOPERAGE.

Oil barrels—No business. We quote as nominal figures ₱1 70 for city barrels, on spot, delivered, and country ditto at ₱1 60.

[Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, October 2.—The *Herald* says: Market quiet and a shade weaker. We give the following

SALES:

1,000 bbls Church Run, spot	4 72½
500 bbls do do do	4 72½
1,000 bbls Titusville Pipe, regular	4 60
1,000 bbls do do spot	4 65
500 bbls do do do	4 60
500 bbls P. T. Co., spot	4 60
500 bbls do do, regular	4 60
1,000 bbls do do, settlement	4 61
1,000 bbls do do, spot	4 62½
1,000 bbls do do do	4 65
1,000 bbls lower creek, regardless	4 85
1,000 bbls do do, spot	4 80
1,000 bbls do do, 45 gravity	4 87½
1,000 bbls Oil City, 47 deg	5 05

NEW YORK, October 2d, closing market of Saturday.—Tone—Tone being settlement day, the market is irregular, and prices rule down to 23½c, with sales of 6,000 bbls at 23½@23¾c. Philadelphia delivery is steady; sales of 5,000 bbls at 24c. Latter for buyers prices with a return. Crude in bulk for New York delivery unsettled; regular gravity quoted at 14¼c, and high gravity 14¾c; cases 28¾@29c.

PETROLEUM CENTER, October 2.—Market quiet at 4 84 bbl.

OIL CITY, October 2.—Market quiet; ordinary on lower creek nominal at 4 82½; 47 gravity Oil City nominal at 5 05.

ROUSEVILLE, October 5.—Market quiet, and a shade weaker at 23½c.

TITUSVILLE, October 2.—Market quiet at 23 62½ offered for spot and regardless; 2,000 bbls S O all year at 24c.

PHILADELPHIA, October 2.—Market quiet; S. W. 24c; October, 24½c; November and December 24½; cases 28c; crude 13¼@14c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

TITUSVILLE, October 2.—Market quiet to-day; sellers firm and asking $4 62½@4 65 for upper road, and $4 70@4 72½ for Church Run. Buyers not disposed to buy at prices asked.

ROUSEVILLE, October 2.—Market quiet but firm at $4 80; sale of 1,000 bbls at $4 80.

TIDIOUTE, October 2.—Market quiet at $4 90.

OIL CITY, October 1.—Oil City $5 05; lower road $4 82, asking $4 85.

PARKER'S LANDING, October 2.—Market quiet and firm at $4 62½@4 65.

NEW YORK, October 2.—Market opened dull and inactive with prices unchanged, holders asking 24c for cargo and first half of October. We quote spot nominally at 24c. The crude market remains unchanged as there is no demand; holders are firm at 14¼@14½. No sales reported.

CLEVELAND, October 2.—Market quiet; crude $5 40 ₱ bbl; refined 23¾c ₱ gal.

PHILADELPHIA, October 2.—Refined, first half of October, 24¼@24¾c; last half of October 24¼@24½c; November and December 24¾@24¾c; crude 14c.

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Fisher Bros.	National Oil Works	160
Fisher Bros.	National Oil Works	224
Fisher Bros.	National Oil Works	224
Jos Clark	H W C Tweddle	168
T P Miller	H W C Tweddle	168
Bates & G	Forsythe Oil Works	168
Owner	Leo Oppenheim	74
B S Duncan	Riverside Oil Works	332
Bates & G	Forsythe Oil Works	1,008
Porterfield & K	Petrolite Oil Works	174
T Hackett	National Oil Works	14
Wm Stewart	Riverside Oil Works	154
Bates & G	Kier's Oil Works	63
H McKelvy	Standard Oil Works	84
Bates & G	Standard Oil Works	80

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.
National Oil Works	932
Riverside Oil Works	332
Petrolite Oil Works	174
Shoenberger Oil Works	154
Standard Oil Works	80
Total	5,150

Refined Oil Shipped East by West Penn Railroad.

Ralston & Waring, 245 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

September 30.—Sugar—There was some movement early in sugars, but for several days past the market has been extremely dull, and it closes heavy. Sales comprise 295 hhds good refined Porto Rico at 9¾c, 400 hhds grocery grades do at from 9¼ to 9¾c, and about 100 hhds Demerara vacuum pan at from 11¼ to 12¼c. Prices are in a great degree nominal, but we quote as follows, viz: For refining grades Cuba and Porto Rico 9¼ to 9¾c; grocery Cuba 9¾ to 10¼c; grocery grades Porto Rico 9¾ to 10c; Demerara vacuum pan 10¾ to 12¼c. Stock to-day 16,684 hhds, 18,667 boxes, and 12,000 bags, against 9,172 hhds, 12,244 boxes, and 3,768 bags at the corresponding date last year.

Refined Sugars—Continue in fair demand and steady at quotations, hard crushed selling at 13¾ to 13¾c, and soft crushed on a basis of 12¾ to 12¾c for A white.

Fruit—Market firm generally. Lemons, which are still scarce, sell at ₱5 50 per box for Sicily and Malaga, but there are no oranges in market. Raisins are higher again, and we now quote them at ₱3 10 for old crop layer, and ₱4 per box for new crop do. No arrival of new crop here, but some have arrived at New York per steamer. Coconuts continue very firm at $60 per thousand for San Blas.

Molasses—Nothing whatever doing in this article, and prices entirely nominal. We quote, however, as follows, viz: Cuba clayed 30 to 35c; do Muscovado 25 to 30c; Porto Rico 35 to 45c; first sugar Island 50 to 55c per gallon. Stock to-day 399 hhds, 42 tierces and 648 puncheons.

Syrups—For all grades there is an active demand, and prices have advanced. Canton and other brands sugar house now selling at 28c per gallon. For Calvert prices have also been advanced, and we now quote it at 29 to 30c, but Maryland still sells at 26 to 27c, and Baltimore at 40 to 45c per gallon.

Dried Fruit—Domestic—Business limited; receipts still small, and we quote as follows: Apples ₱ bbl for prime, and 4 to 4½c ₱ lb for quartered; peaches, peeled, 10 to 18c; do unpeeled, quarters, 6 to 6½c; do do, halves, 5 to 5½c; blackberries 10 to 10½c; cherries 25 to 26c.

Coffee—There has been a very active movement this week in coffee, and the market has throughout been very strong and buoyant. Sales from first hands comprise 3,500 bags Rio, ex Yamuri, at 12½c; 3,850 bags do, ex Frances Jane, at 13¼c; 2,400 bags do, ex Adelaide, at 14c; 3,300 bags do, ex Pickwick, also ex Ida, all gold, in bond; 1,500 bags do, ex Adelaide, and 1,000 bags do, ex Traveler, Talisman, L. K. Wright, on private terms; and we have reflex resales of 2,500 bags Rio, ex Ranger, 1,200 do ex Ordway, 3,000 do ex Fleechler, 3,000 do ex Adelaide, and 5,000 bags from other cargoes, all on private terms, making the total transactions for the week nearly 30,000 bags, some 10,000 bags of this amount being sold to-day. We note the arrival this week of 20,000 bags Adelaide and Winfred, from Rio, with 8,944 bags, and the stock here in first hands is now about 10,000 bags. Later advices from Rio note a further advance in prices there, and the market closes very strong. We quote as follows, viz: Rio in bond 12¾c to 13c for fair cargoes; 13½c to 13¾c for good do; 14c to 14¼c for prime do, and duty paid lots as ranging from 16c to 18½c, all gold.

RIO COFFEE AND FLOUR MARKET.

[Joseph M. Wright & Co's Telegram.]

RIO DE JANEIRO, September 6, 1871.

Purchases for United States since Sept. 2..... 11,500 bags
Stock..... 60,000 bags
Cleared for United States Atlantic ports..... 8,500 bags
Cleared for United States Gulf ports..... 13,500 bags
Loading for United States..... 48,000 bags
Price for American lots..... 5100
Exchange 24½d.
Flour—Richmond..... 2,000
Flour—Baltimore..... 18000

—*American.*

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 111¾@111¾.

NEW YORK, October 2 P M

MONEY

More active, the ruling rate being 7 ₱ cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 108½.

GOLD

Gold dull and steady at 111¾@111¾. Loans were made at from ⅛ ₱ cent. down to flat for use. Clearings $42,500,000.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

Higher on the entire list than on Saturday, owing chiefly to the fact that the Treasury will buy at least double the amount of five-twenties advertised for during September. The Secretary reserves the right to deviate from the October programme.

GOVERNMENTS			
Coupons 1881	118½	5-20s, 1867	114¼
5-20s, 1862	116	5-20s, 1868	115
5-20s, 1864	116	Currency 6s	114½
5-20s, 1865, new	114¼		

STATE SECURITIES

Generally dull; new South Carolinas weak, declining 2 per cent.

Missouris	90½	Virginias, old	61½
Louisianas, old	70	North Carolinas	34
Tennessees, new	71½	North Carolinas, new	25
Virginias, new	61¼		

STOCKS

The speculative feeling on the Stock Exchange was very active this afternoon, and the market was excited by the increased activity in money and the various foreign exchanges. In the absence of the Boston, Liverpool and St. Joseph common stock broke from 2 to 3 per cent., and the market closed weak at the decline, although the entire speculative list was heavy and lower. The Central Railroad of New Jersey subscription was entirely divided of 2½ per cent., payable October 25th. The transfer books of the Erie and the Central Railroad of New Jersey closed at the close of business to-day.

W. U. Telegraph	66¾	Rock Island	110½
Quicksilver	41½	Pittsburg	91
Mariposa	11½	St. Paul	82
Preferred	30	Preferred	82½
Adams Express	57	Wabash	61¾
Wells-Fargo Express	57	Preferred	82
American Express	57	Fort Wayne	90½
Erie	37¾	Terre Haute	30
Pacific Mail	57¾	Preferred	52
New York Central	93¾	Chicago and Alton	118½
N. Y. Cent. Scrip	87½	Preferred	125
1st Preferred	97½	Ohio and Miss	32½
Preferred	92	Chicago, Col and Cin	80
Harlem	128	Hannibal and Quincy	118
Preferred	130	Lake Shore	106½
Hudson River	128	Illinois Central	118½
Michigan Central	118½	Union Pacific	90
Cleveland and Pittsb'g	91	Union Pacific Bonds	78
Northwestern	69	Union	87
Northwestern Pref'd	90½		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, October 2, 1871.

FLOUR—Quiet.

WHEAT—Unsettled and higher to-day at ₱1 23¾ October and ₱1 24½ seller the first half the month; this afternoon firmer and fairly active at ₱1 24¾ October and ₱1 25¾ seller the last half the month.

CORN—No 2 mixed active and stronger at 42¾@42¾c for cash; 42¾@42¾c October and 42¾@43c seller the last half the month; the latter open quiet at 43¼c.

OATS—Firm and quiet; No 2 29¾c cash and 30¾c seller last half the month.

RYE—No 2 firm at 68¼@69c.

BARLEY—No 2 easier at 90c.

HOGS—Active and firm and wanted at 8c.

PROVISIONS—Steady and unchanged. Mess pork $13 00@13 25. Lard 9¼@9½c.

WHISKY—Active and a shade firmer at ₱1 25@1 26.

CATTLE—Quiet at ₱3 25@5 25.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, October 2.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 19½c. Flour firm; sunerfine western and State ₱5 40@5 60; common to good extra western and State ₱5 65@6 25; white western extra ₱7 00@7 50; choice do ₱7 60@8 00; Minnesota extra ₱6 25@7 00; choice do ₱7 10@7 50. Rye flour ₱4 25@4 50. Corn meal steady. Brandywine ₱4 30. Whisky ₱1 25@1 26. Wheat 1@2c higher; No 2 Chicago spring ₱1 20@1 22; white western extra ₱1 26@1 27; amber Michigan ₱1 26@1 27; winter red western ₱1 26@1 27; amber Michigan ₱1 30@1 31. Corn 1@2c higher; mixed western 58@59c; steady. Oats higher; No 2 37½@38c; white western 42@43c. Oats steady. No 1 49½c; No 2 37½@38c; Michigan 37½c.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, October 2.—Beeves very dull and prices in favor of buyers; sales 1,200 extra Pennsylvania and Western steers at 7@7½c; choice 7¾c; fairto good 6@6¾c; common 4@5½c. Sheep unchanged; sales 10,000 at 5@6c; common 4@5c. Hogs dull; 4,312 head sold at ₱7 50@7 75 per cwt.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, October 2.—Flour firm; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family ₱7 00; Indiana and Ohio ₱8 25@7 00. Wheat advanced; red western ₱1 60. Rye held at 90c. Corn firm; yellow 56c; mixed western 55c. Oats dull; white 40@43c; mixed western 42c. Crude petroleum 18c; refined 23½c. Whisky steady at ₱1 01.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, October 2.—Flour firm. Grain strong with an upward tendency. Refined petroleum closed firm at 23½@23¾c for car lots and 23½@24 in small lots; crude quiet at 13½c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, October 2.—Flour—Extra spring strong at 6c. Wheat—No 2 active and 2c better at ₱1 25¼. No 1 ₱1 26. Oats—No 2 36c. Corn—No 2 mixed 46c. Rye—No 1 65½c. Barley—No 2 62½c.

COTTON MARKETS.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, October 2.—Cotton active and firm; low middling 18c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, October 2.—Cotton advanced to 18½@18¾c.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, October 2.—Cotton quit and firm at 18½c.

Mobile.

MOBILE, October 2.—Cotton firm at 18¾@18¾c.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, October 2.—No quotations.

Sam'l. Gray & Sons,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

AND DEALERS IN

GENTS' FINE

Furnishing Goods,

47 SIXTH STREET,

LATE ST. CLAIR, Pittsburgh.

Lace Curtains,

In Swiss, Tamboured and Nottinghams.

NEARLY 100 NEW PATTERNS JUST OPENED

LACE SHADES,

A NEW NOVELTY.

LAMBROQUINS AND DRAPERIES, CURTAIN GOODS AND TRIMMINGS, TURKISH FOLDING SPRING BEDS AND MATTRESSES.

Sole Proprietors in this City of FARNUM'S STEAM FEATHER RENOVATING, INTERIOR DECORATING Executed Artistically.

E. EDMUNDSON & SON,

55 MARKET STREET.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departures from New York.

Russia	Oct. 4	Liverpool.
Wyoming	Oct. 4	Liverpool.
Leonidas	Oct. 4	Glasgow.
Chalsea	Oct. 5	Liverpool.
Baltic	Oct. 7	Liverpool.
Ville De Paris	Oct. 7	Havre.
Britannia	Oct. 7	Glasgow.
Java	Oct. 11	Liverpool.
Minnesota	Oct. 11	Liverpool.
Batav

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, October 2.—Later advices from Her Majesty's acting Consul at Batavia announce the safety of the crew of the ship Megaera, wrecked on St. Paul's island in July last. The men who were previously reported to be starving had received relief, and would soon be taken off and brought home.

The scissor grinders, cutlers and carpenters of Sheffield, and the spinners of Sheffield and spinners of Bolton and Dundee have struck work. The strikers in Newcastle held a mass meeting to-day, passing resolutions insisting on their demands, and to persevere in the strike until its objects are accomplished.

STOCKHOLM, October 2.—The upper House of Parliament has approved of the clause of the bill for the reorganization of the army which makes military service compulsory on all male subjects of Sweden.

MADRID, October 2.—Fresh reinforcements for Cuba embarked to-day at Cadiz.

THE CRISIS IN UTAH.

Reinforcements for Camp Douglas—Brigham Young Arrested—He Will be Taken Before Judge McKean To-Day—No Trouble Feared.

OMAHA, NEB., October 2.—Two companies from Fort Steele, and one from fort Bridger, have been ordered to Camp Douglas, near Salt Lake City, as reinforcements of the troops already there.

Brigham Young has not yet been arrested, although it was expected he would be arrested for alleged complicity in the Mountain Meadow massacre of many years ago.

The Mormon Conference meets on the 6th and the indictments are expected to be found and served after that time. It is expected that the grand jury will soon adjourn after these cases, as they have already given the Court sufficient work to keep them busy for that time.

SALT LAKE, October 2.—Brigham Young was arrested at four o'clock this afternoon upon an indictment of the grand jury charging him under the Utah statute with lewdly and licentiously cohabiting with sixteen different women. The arrest was made by United States Marshal Patrick, at the residence of Young, but owing to the sickness of the prisoner he was allowed to remain at his home to-night in charge of a Deputy Marshal. He will be taken before Judge McKean to-morrow. The penalty of the statute upon conviction of this charge is imprisonment for not over ten years and not less than six months, and a fine of not over $1,000 nor less than $100. The rumors of trouble and the outbreak of the Mormons are not to be credited; besides, there is no sense in one of the Mormon leaders that all the processes of the Court will be obeyed.

Governor Woods has made every preparation for any emergency, and will maintain the law at any cost. Another company of United States troops arrived here to-night.

It is reported and generally believed that indictments have been found against Brigham Young for murder to-day.

PERILS OF BALLOONING.

An Aeronaut Meets with a Horrible Death—A Fall of a Mile.

LOUISVILLE, October 2.—On last Saturday, near Paoli, Orange county, Ind., Prof. Wilbur made arrangements for a balloon ascension. He was to be accompanied by George H. Knapp, editor of the Orange county *Union*. Just as they were about getting in the balloon, the cords gave way and they made a spring for the car, but only succeeded in grasping the ropes of the balloon. Knapp let go and fell at the height of about thirty feet without serious injury. Prof. Wilbur held on and attempted to climb into the basket, but was unable to do so, and the balloon shot up rapidly with the aeronaut clinging to the ropes. The spectators were thrilled with horror at the terrible scene, which ended in a dreadful manner. At the height of about a mile the doomed man loosed his hold and came whirling to the earth. At this height he had attained he looked like a small stick about a foot long. As he approached the earth he was coming feet foremost, then spread out horizontally, then doubled up and turned over, then straightened out and down-ward he came. As he struck the earth he fell upon his head and back, and his head was mashed into an indistinguishable mass, and the body was terribly crushed and bruised. The concussion was so great that half a gallon of clotted blood was thrown from the body, which made an indenture in the ground eight inches deep, and rebounded to about four feet from where it struck. To add to the painful character of the affair, Professor's young wife and little daughter were on the ground and witnessed the terrible affair. The remains of the unfortunate man were properly cared for, and buried at Paoli yesterday afternoon.

WASHINGTON.

THE FIRST CERTIFICATE OF RECORD

issued in the United States for several years was given the steamer Rio Banco, of Para, Brazil, just built at Wilmington, Del.

RULES FOR PRESENTATION OF CLAIMS.

The Commissioners under the treaty of Washington have adopted rules and regulations for the presentation of claims. The claimant must file a statement in the form of a memorial, accompanied by twenty printed copies thereof; when a claim is for less than one thousand dollars, the memorials will be printed at the expense of the Commission. The full name of the claimant, place of birth and place of residence between the 13th April, 1861, and the 9th April, 1865, must be stated. The claimant must also must append an authenticated copy of the record of naturalization. Firms or associations other than a corporation or joint-stock company must state the name of each person interested, with the proportion of interest. The memorial must also state the particulars of the claim, general ground on which founded, and amount claimed, properly verified. Any objection to the jurisdiction of the Commission or the sufficiency of the case stated in the memorial may be made in the form of a demurrer. Claimants are allowed two months from the filing of the memorial to complete the proofs, and thereafter two months are allowed for taking proofs of defense, and the commissioners may allow further time for cause shown. The Commissioners may issue a special commission for taking testimony on application of either party, or order witnesses to appear before them for examination. The agreement for the Commission is that within fifteen days after the papers have been printed by the Commission, and all cases be submitted on printed arguments, counsel may submit printed briefs and references to evidence by which they are proven. Counsel for the respective executive governments will be heard orally upon any case.

SMOTHERED TO DEATH.

An Old Man Goes to Sleep in a Grain Bin at Delphos, O., and is Smothered to Death.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DELPHOS, O., October 2, 1871.

This morning about eleven o'clock a gentleman by the name of Nicholas Kulp was smothered to death in the warehouse and elevator of Lye & Walsh, in this place. He had entered a bin for the purpose of shoveling the wheat into a spout, and it is supposed that he fell a sleep, and was drawn into the spout by the suction of the wheat. No one knew that he was there until the men engaged in loading a boat observed that the wheat had ceased to run, and it was then discovered that the hindrance was caused by the body of Kulp, but it was then too late to render any assistance. Mr. Kulp was an old man sixty years of age, and leaves a family of five children.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Peter Uton, arrested at Union City, West Tennessee, on suspicion of being the murderer of Mrs. Sarah Hamblin, was brought to Nashville yesterday. The circustances appear to be strong against him.

J. B. Moore and Levi Applegate got into a fight while rowing in a skiff at Ostrader's Landing, Ky., capsized the craft, and both were drowned.

Fifty convicts at Sing Sing made an abortive attempt to escape yesterday, by seizing a propeller. The Captain of the vessel dropped anchor and spoiled their little game.

The St. Louis fair commenced yesterday. The display was fine and the attendance large.

The Boston Board of Aldermen last night nonconcurred with the Common Council in the appointment of a committee to make arrangements for the reception of Prince Alexis.

A Pottsville, Pa., dispatch says an explosion of sulphur occurred yesterday afternoon in the Otto colliery. Patrick McMichael, George Dunlap, Jacob Yost and Thomas Hughes, and Samuel and George Bolace seriously injured. One miner is missing and there are no hopes of recovering him alive.

A dispatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette* last night from Fort Wayne, Ind., says: A distance of twenty-five miles along the Wabash Railroad, between New Haven, Ind., and Defiance, Ohio, has been devastated by a conflagration which has raged without abatement for thirty-six hours. Farmers, to save their barns and houses, are plowing around them. It is expected to be gotten under control to-night. The damage is great.

A railroad bridge being built over Verdigris river, near Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, fell on Sunday, causing the death of three workmen, injuring sixteen, the greater part fatally.

The Kiowas are committing serious depredations in the vicinity of Fort Sill, Indian Territory. A number of whites have been shot and scalped within a short time but a short distance from the fort.

The receipts of school taxes in Cincinnati for the year ending September last were $830,000, and the expenditures $718,000. Number of pupils enrolled, 27,000; number of teachers employed, 260; number of school houses, 52, containing 487 rooms, and valued at $1,260,000.

Titusville Petroleum Market.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., October 2.—The *Courier* reports the sales as follows:

1,000 bbls upper road, T. P. Co. spot	$4 60
500 bbls upper road, T. P. Co. spot	4 60
500 bbls upper road, Church run, spot	4 70
500 bbls upper road, Church run, spot	4 72½
1,000 bbls upper road, R. O., all year	4 40
1,000 bbls upper road, R. O., all year	4 40
1,000 bbls upper road, R. O., all year	4 40
420 bbls Petroleum Centre, 47 gravity, spot	4 92½
1,050 bbls Petroleum Centre, 47 gravity, spot	4 92½
1,000 bbls lower road, merchantable	4 92½
9,000 bbls lower road, regular	4 92½
85 bbls Oil City, 46 gravity, spot	4 92½
200 bbls Oil City, merchantable, spot	2½
200 bbls Oil City, 47 gravity, spot, prime	5 00
1,000 bbls Oil City, 46 gravity	5 10

The market begins to show a slight declining tendency, but not yet a very marked one. Spot oil is really scarce, and holders firm in their demands. Buyers are, however, not urgent, and are inclined to lower their offers from day to day. The upper road shows the greatest change, and we quote the bbls at $4 55@4 65, but no sellers at less than $4 60@4 70, and few at those figures. $4 50@4 85 still rules on the lower road, and $5 05 at Oil City.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., October 2, 1871.

The Granite State passed down to-day at 1 P. M. The American is due up to-night. River falling; weather clear and pleasant. H.

Prospects of Napoleon's Restoration.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Post*, written from La Rochelle, France, under date of September 15, says: I have conversed freely with the better educated men in this neighborhood, and they assure me that even now if the Emperor were to attempt to enter France from the south, there would be an universal rising in his behalf among the peasantry. They do not think the time has arrived for such a step, but they evidently believe the time will come before very long. All this quite accords with a declaration which I chance to know Louis Napoleon made a day or two before I left London, viz: That he should be back in Paris more absolute in power than ever, before the expiration of eighteen months. He has, I see, removed from Chiselhurst to Torquay, on the Devonshire coast, a capital port, by the way, from whence to embark for La Rochelle, and the Empress has positively gone to Spain—just the road she would naturally take if she designed entering France *via* the Pyrenees.

AN EXTRAORDINARY STATEMENT.

New Invention for the Propulsion of Steam Vessels.

Mr. Frank G. Fowler, of Bridgeport, Conn., after ten years of labor and experimenting, and the expenditure of a large sum of money, has produced a most extraordinary steamboat. It was claimed that the vessel could be made to go forward or back ward without removing the engine; that the submerged wheel at her stern-port would operate like a sculling oar, which moves the boat without breaking the water, and which steers her at the same time without the need of a rudder; that she could be steered as correctly when going backward as forward; that she could turn on her own center without making a circuit, and be stopped in her own length. It is also claimed that an eighth more power was gained to the engine over the common screw wheel, in consequence of the wheel pushing and not breaking the water, and that it would occupy less space in the body of the boat, thereby increasing her capacity for freight, &c. The vessel, of about 100 tons burden, was successfully launched, at Round Point, Missouri, on the 15th of September. A gentleman on board, in an account of the "grand experiment" furnished the Portland *Advertiser*, says: "The man at the wheel controlled all her motions, without any communication with the engineer. First, he sent her direct ahead; then as rapidly astern, changing her course from right to left at will. Now he would describe a large circle with her; then he would make her revolve on her own center, occupying no more than her length in the water. Sometimes he would cause her to do this simple movement by whirling to the right, and then to the left, while going backward as well as forward. Various other feats did he perform with her, to the astonishment and high gratification of all the observers who had collected to see what new power had been added to steam vessel cutting as many dishes on the water as an expert skater usually cuts upon the ice."

The inventor, describing this new propelling device, says:

The wheel is submerged at the stern of the boat, and revolves on an upright shaft. Motion is communicated to the shaft by a horizontal engine, with which the shaft is coupled without the intervention of gearing. The engine is not reversed in backing the boat, as the wheel is so arranged that it always revolves, but always turns in the same direction, whether the boat is going ahead or astern. Neither is there any radical change in the propeller, the propeller serving the treble purpose of propeller, rudder and reversing gear. The steering is performed by a common helm or steering wheel, which communicates with the propeller, and, in addition to this, the steersman controls the throttle of the engine, which is responsible for the motions of the boat, he being enabled to reverse the propeller, and to stop and slow the engine at pleasure. He is thus enabled to perform evolutions that seem incredible, and that could not be executed by any other species of vessel of same power. Should the propeller, by any accident, bring the helm, the boat is made to move ahead in a direct line, while four revolutions of the helm in either direction will cause it to move directly astern. A very slight turn of the wheel will produce ordinary steering effects to the right or left, and a turn of the inconsiderable portion of a revolution will give the boat a sidewise motion. The propelling force may be cast to any point of the compass without reversing or modifying the engine, and the boat made to move in any desired direction, and this force is in either direction on its own center and its own length of water, or secure any degree of the same force a foot never before performed by a steam vessel. Neither has a vessel heretofore been made to move in her own length, by the operation of a single propeller turning in one direction.

Enough, it is stated, have given working models long and careful examination without getting close to its operation. The entries for the race were "King William," driven by Miller; "Pete," driven by Keys, and "Captain," driven by McCallen. The race which won for the best three in five, mile heats, was won by "King William," and was for a purse of $250. "Captain" came in last each heat.

The second race was a trotting race, best three in five, mile heats, and for the same money. The entries were "Annie Collins," "Sorrel Dan," "Trump" and "Captain Ingram," and was won by the former. The Judges were Major Van Voorhees, and Mr. John Wade. The purses were sold at the Rush house to the amount of $7,000 on the race of yesterday, and the second race, which is to come off today.

Letter Carriers' Report.

Following is the report of the letter carriers for this city and Allegheny, during the month just closed:

	PITTSBURGH. Delivered.	Collected.
Mail letters	134,124	100,593
Drop letters	13,956	17,728
Newspapers	48,209	4,542
Total	195,689	122,863
	ALLEGHENY. Delivered.	Collected.
Mail letters	59,961	22,945
Drop letters	5,963	1,993
Newspapers	41,520	1,440
Total	109,486	25,698

Another Fiasco.

Quite a number of persons assembled on the Monongahela wharf and bridge yesterday afternoon to witness the second attempt to row another Pat Loutbridge or Jos. Kaye is the superior oarsman. We only need say that the matter resulted in a fizzle, although the race was awarded to Kaye on the ground of a "foul." Unless a little more honor and honesty can be worked into our aquatic friends' transactions on water and out of it, will prove best for all concerned that we have no more boat races. The public are sick of such affairs as came off on Saturday and yesterday, and when "the people" lose their interest (and principal) in aquatic sports, the oarsmen might as well shout shop.

"Red Hands."

A sensational drama with the above title is now the attraction at Manager Deamer's Fifth Avenue Opera House. The talented and very beautiful Lucy Rushton, one of England's fairest daughters, enacts the principal character in a most successful manner. "Red Hands" is well cast, produced with new scenery and effects, and never fails to keep an audience spell-bound during its performance. It will be repeated this evening at the Fifth Avenue Opera House.

Grand Exhibition at Oakland Park.

This day, October 3, 1871, a very exciting pacing race between the following celebrated trotters: B. g. Harry, r. g. Gipsy Boy, g. c. Cold Water Billy. Two races for to-morrow: First—the celebrated stallion Byron, to wagon, Annie Watson, to harness, and Annie Scofield, by Bill of the above horses. Very interesting, and will start at two o'clock p. m., with alternate heats, and no doubt will be as good an exhibition as ever witnessed on the Park.

H. B. VAN VOORHIS.

A Bold Attempt.

At an early hour this morning an insane man named William Bowen attempted to jump out of the second story of his boarding house on Second avenue. He was secured in time, and taken to the Central station house, where he was locked up for future disposition. The unfortunate man has been in an insane asylum until recently, when he was released, apparently fully restored to reason.

Burgettstown Fair.

The Burgettstown Fair commences to-day, and promises to be a success. Major Burnell will be there with a fine collection of curiosities, worthy the patronage of visitors to the fair.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING

In the Seventeenth Ward School House—Addresses by H. H. McCormick, A. M. Brown and Dr. Herman Meier.

Another rousing Republican mass meeting was held last evening in the hall of the Seventeenth ward school house. The spacious hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the meeting throughout was an enthusiastic one, the speakers being frequently applauded.

The meeting was organized by the election of the following officers: President, Dr. J. J. Covert; Vice Presidents—Messrs. Joseph Mitchell, Wm. Smith, Wm. M. Pearson, John Grarige, J. J. Schutterly, T. W. Stewart, C. F. E. Klopfer, G. W. Nichols, G. K. Pearson, T. K. McClure, John Rieser, James Campbell, J. Heil, Sr., S. W. Reynolds, W. Livingstone, G. North, S. Garrison, John Eagan, Ed. Evans and Mr. Bailey, Secretaries. E. F. Pearson, D. Bell and the reporters of the press.

The President after making a few remarks introduced Mr. H. H. McCormick, who was greeted with cheers. The speaker reviewed at length the history of the Republican party, showing that it was the party of progress and freedom. He dwelt upon the Republican management of the finances, and compared it with the manner the Democratic party conducted the finances in the time of James Buchanan, and the way they have been managing in the city of New York. He closed by urging upon all the importance of turning out on the next election day, and to cast in their ballot for the Republican ticket, and thus help to swell the majority.

Major Bissell was the next speaker. His remarks were brim full of argument, which were appreciated by all present, as is indicated by the enthusiasm which prevailed. He referred to the "New departure," and closed by paying his compliments to Judge Kelly, Connolly, Hall and Company.

Dr. Herman Meier, writing editor on the *Freiheits Freund*, was then introduced, and proceeded to deliver an address in the German language. He referred to the issues of the campaign and severely handled the Democratic party. The close attendant and satisfaction of all present. He was frequently interrupted by applause during the delivery of his address.

At the conclusion of Dr. Meier's address the crowd, after giving three hearty cheers for the Republican ticket, dispersed.

Another Warning.

George Thiskeow, a butcher doing business on Turtle creek, in the Pennsylvania Railroad, met with an accident near Saltzburg, on the Connellsville Railroad, yesterday, which ere this has possibly terminated fatally. He was drunk, and was either attempting to jump on the train in time or was accidentally west of Saltzburg, when he was struck by the Pittsburgh and Connellsville accommodation train, West, Conductor Wallace Dull, and knocked from the track. The train was checked immediately, and the unfortunate man picked up, when it was found that he had sustained a severe contusion on the top of the head. A physician was sent for, and all possible relief afforded, but the injured person were entertained for his recovery. Thiskeow is a married man, and has a wife and three or four children. He is known in the neighborhood as "George, the butcher."

Mortality Report.

The Health Physician, Dr. J.G. McCandless, makes the following report of deaths in this city during October 1st: Apoplexy of the lungs 1; softening of brain 1; cholera infantum 2; consumption 2; croup 1; debility of heart 2; disease of liver 1; diphtheria 1; dysentery 1; scarlet fever 3; typhoid fever 4; puerperal fever 1; valvular disease of heart 1; inflammation of brain 1; inflammation of bowels 2; inflammation of lungs 1; marasmus 2; premature birth 1; scrofula 1; unknown 1; total 31; males 19; females 12; unknown 1; still births 3. Of the above there were, under 1 year, 15; from 1 to 2, 4; 2 to 5, 5; 5 to 10, 2; 10 to 15, 2; 15 to 20, 1; 20 to 30, 1; 30 to 40, 1; 40 to 50, 2; 50 to 60, 4; 60 to 70, 1; 70 to 80, 1; 80 to 90, 1. Males, 26; females, 30; white, 56; colored, 0. Total, 56.

Alleged Embezzlement.

Before Alderman McMasters, yesterday, appeared John Mosbaugh, who charged Spottingin with embezzlement. The sum alleged to be missing amounts to $100, and is the property of the firm of Lockhart & Co., lightning rod manufacturers. The defendant, it is alleged, was collector for the firm named, and has collected the money in that capacity which he failed to hand over. The facts will be more fully developed at a hearing.

Public Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Despite the popularity of Mr. Kiralfy and the unusual attractive features, he played last week to only moderate-sized audiences. This week, however, the tide seems to have turned in his favor, as there was a large audience in attendance on the opening night in the low farce comedy of "Ours." Mr. Adams was perfectly at home in the character of *Hugh Chalcote*, acting with great spirit, and creating much laughter. Messrs. Gotthold and Irving, and Mrs. Elsing and Misses Addie and Nellie Johnson gave excellent support. The Heath *Zouaves* and the Fifth Regiment Band were received with the heartiest of applause at every appearance. The piece was finely mounted, some of the new scenery being particularly pretty, and the tableau was elegant and appropriate. "Ours" will hold the boards further notice, and will, we predict, draw full houses.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.—Miss Lucy Rushton is a stranger in Pittsburgh, coming as she did direct from England, without waiting the usual flourish of managerial trumpets. This no doubt accounts for the small but select audience present at the first performance on the season of her first appearance. The play, "Red Hands," while partaking of the sensational, is not of the flashy and trashy character of such productions of fine opportunity for the display of dramatic power, and the lady fully proved by the opportunity. She is a mistress of decided ability, and needs but to be known to become popular. Mr. Lubbers, with Miss Rushton, as *Rachel Harman*, she early gained and retained the interest of the grand Panorama of New York. Experience has established the fact, alike in peace as in war, that fortune favors the brave, and just such was that of Republican administration. It insures the prosperity of all interests, while it strengthens and promotes the advance of the people.

Railroad Passenger Rates—New Scale.

The Convention of Railroad General Ticket Agents, in Philadelphia last week, agreed upon a revision of the passenger rates. The following table shows the rates adopted between some of the points:

	Boston.	New York.	Phila.	Baltimore.
Chicago	$ 34 00	$ 22 00	$ 20 00	$ 19 00
Cincinnati	27 00	18 00	16 00	15 00
Louisville	27 00	24 00	22 00	20 00
Cairo	37 00	29 75	28 75	26 00
Memphis	41 25	38 25	36 25	34 25
New Orleans	47 00	44 00	42 00	40 00
Cincinnati	29 00	21 00	18 00	16 00
Nashville	34 75	31 75	29 75	27 75
Mobile	42 75	46 00	44 00	41 00
Galveston	52 00	49 00	47 00	44 00
San Francisco	142 00	140 00	138 00	132 00
Omaha, Neb	67 50	65 00	63 00	60 00
Denver, Col	82 00	81 00	79 00	76 00
Fort Scott	44 00	41 00	39 00	37 00

VERY extensive preparations are making in Baltimore for the Episcopal National Convention. Not less than a thousand delegates, ministers and laymen, are expected to be in attendance.

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

MONDAY, October 2, 11:23 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Height of Barom'r in Inches.	Change in 3 hours.	Direction of wind.	Velocity.	Force.	Amount of Rain in inches.	Weather.
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.85	.04	E	8	1	0.12	C
Cairo	30.06	.02	S	4	1		C
Chicago, Ill.	29.96	.02	W	8	1		C
Cincinnati, O.	29.92	.02	E	4	1		C
Cleveland, O.	29.92	.01	S W	12	2		C
Davenport, Iowa	29.93	.03	W	6	1		C
Detroit, Mich.	29.90	.04	W	4	1		C
Louisville	29.97	.04	E	4	1		C
Memphis, Tenn.	30.07	.04	E	4	1	0.01	C
Nashville, Tenn.	30.11	.02	E	4	1		C
Pittsburgh, Pa.	29.86	.06	E	12	2	0.12	C
Pittsburgh, Pa.	29.86	.06	E	12	2	0.12	C
St. Louis, Mo.	30.00	.03	E	4	1		C
St. Louis, Mo.	30.00	.07	S W	4	1	0.12	C
Toledo, O.	29.92	.03	W	4	1	0.01	C
Vicksburg, Miss.	30.17	.04	S	4	1	0.01	C

Character of the winds to save space is indicated by the letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals, as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, cloudy; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

Pools to the amount of $1,000 were sold for the Oakland Park races to-day and to-morrow.

THE Board of Health will meet to-morrow.

BOAT RACING in this vicinity, if not better managed, will soon be a thing of the past.

HON. WM. MCCLELLAND, member of Congress from the Twenty-fourth District, is stopping at the Monongahela House.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, was a partner of Miss Lucy Hushton in the management of a New York theatre.

MR. JOHN CALDWELL, the well-known draughtsman, is about to publish a mechanical drawing and sketching class in from City College.

THERE was a slight fall of rain last evening just as the people were coming from the places of amusement.

MR. ROBERT HAGUE, who resigned his position as Chief of Police a few days ago, has been presented with the office of Alderman Humbert at No. 66 Fourth avenue.

THE attendance of the voters of Verona, without regard to party, is requested to be the fact that a primary meeting will be held on the tenth inst., to nominate borough officers. Every voter should attend.

J. C. JEFFREY, otherwise "Doc," Depot Master of the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad, has been off duty for some days past in consequence of indisposition. He will return to duty shortly, however.

EDWARD DILLON, a Pittsburgher, while in attendance at Wood's Museum yesterday fair at Greensburg, performed a somewhat remarkable operation—shoeing a horse "all round" in the brief space of nine minutes and fifty-five seconds. We judge local grab!

THE Cantata Society failure has again been resuscitated, this time by way of an interview with Prof. Tetedoux. We fail to see wherein the Professor makes a single point calculated to make us change the opinion of the cause of the dissolution of the Society, published in the issue of the COMMERCIAL some days ago. With perhaps the single exception of Boston, and that we only except upon the grounds of being in an older city and having a much larger population, no city in the United States, possesses more first-class amateur vocalists and musicians than does our own, but it cannot be expected that any society can either construct or improve its members, by, as it were, studying the classics before members have perfected themselves in the English language. Let a singing society be properly organized in our city and then managed with a view to the entertainment of such community, and not for the purpose of putting the audience asleep, and it will prove a success.

HISTORICAL OIL PAINTING.

Contest for the Picture at the Industrial Exhibition.

There will be numerous attractions at the Industrial Fair and Exhibition in Allegheny this week, and visitors will find many things to please them. Among the many objects of interest will be an oil painting of the cavalry charge at Gettysburg, executed by H. S. Bosphant, of New York, who is now in Italy perfecting himself in the art. The picture is five and a half feet wide by nine feet in length, and the original cost of it, without frame, was one thousand one hundred dollars, the frame costing two hundred dollars. It was put up last night, to be voted for by the various military companies of the two cities, and a spirited and animated contest is looked for.

ALLEGHENY.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

THE police pay roll for the month of September amounted to $5,292 83.

A REGULAR monthly meeting of the Board of School Controllers will be held this evening in the Common Council Chamber.

THE Secretary of the Board of Directors of the Poor distributed during the month just closed $292 in "regulars" and $40 90 in "Transients," the total $333 36. The amount distributed during the month of August reached $466 35.

THE sale of the Poor Farm lots in Millvale borough yesterday was a decided success. A large crowd was in attendance, and the bidding was quite spirited. Every lot in Blocks Nos. eight, nine and ten, numbering seventy-two, were sold, the aggregate amount realized being $35,000.

A SLIGHT fire occurred yesterday afternoon about three o'clock, at the dwelling house of James Bradley, corner of Robinson and Darragh streets, First ward. The flames were discovered in the ceiling of the first story, and was caused by a defective flue. The fire was extinguished by hose attached to a hydrant. The loss will not exceed sixty dollars.

LAST evening Mr. George Hay delivered his lecture on "Coal Tar Colors" before the Allegheny Library Association, in their room in the City Building. The lecture was very interesting, and was listened to throughout with the closest attention. The attendance was large, and all present were highly pleased with the lecture.

SOUTH SIDE.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

MR. FRED. IRMSEN has returned from a trip to Germany, having left his family there.

HENRY BIRT was a seeker after justice at the office of Justice Heber yesterday. The nature of this complaint was based on the fact of Mrs. Sophia Heckinger, who struck and abused him. The parties reside in Mifflin township. A warrant was issued.

ANTONIUS SOELLER, a Frenchman, owner of a vineyard, suffered considerably from an incursion made by John and Henry Roebeck, Mellard Warnham, Wm. Carney and Reese and Jacob Richards on Sunday, and on Monday information, charging them with malicious mischief, trespass, threats, &c., was made before Justice Heisel and warrants were issued.

LADY TEORNHURST'S DAUGHTER.

CHAPTER I.

THE FATHER'S RETURN.

The farm known as Redruth Moor is one of the most fertile in Lincolnshire, perhaps in all England. The house is a picturesque old stone dwelling, which has stood a couple of centuries.

It is a little distance in the rear of the house are out-buildings, all indicative of the extreme thrift and prosperity of the owner of Redruth Moor.

That owner, twenty years ago, as also to-day, was Miss Jacobea Redruth. She was and is possessed of first-class business abilities, active in her habits, keen, sharp-witted, and her own farm manager.

She was not a woman of social habits, nor particularly given to hospitality. There was a vein of Puritanism in her nature, that made social gatherings at her expense a positive pain, but she had come of a fine old country family, and her ancient name and excellent lineage procured her friendly recognition and formal visits from the various country magnates. These visits were as formally returned at stated periods, and but for their small weak, in the event course of her existence, Miss Redruth would have had no enemies in her region.

Late one afternoon in May, nearly twenty years ago, Miss Redruth was seated in her drawing-room, after her usual afternoon custom. Her chair was drawn up before an open bow-window, and she was looking out into the depths of an apple orchard, which was covered with bloom, with a strangely intent gaze. One might have supposed her engaged in abstruse calculations as to the probable yield of the fruit trees, but a second glance at her deeply contracted brows and frowning face would have identified that her thoughts had a deeper and more unquiet source.

She was a gaunt, grim woman of middle age and of masculine appearance. She had a hard face and a hard nature. She had no tender compassion, and no gentle womanly sympathies, no sentimentality, as she loved fun, no fondness for womanly employments.

Redruth Moor was not an entailed estate, and Miss Redruth had inherited it from her father. He had been an unworthy lover, I will undertake to wean her heart from him." a spendthrift and a libertine, who had squandered most of his life in India, and whose arrival she was now momentarily expecting, after an absence of twenty years. Her father died during my absence from my native land for many years. I was more of dread than of joyous anticipation in the manner of Miss Redruth's expected arrival, than of pleasant.

The gray dusk was falling when they steamed into the station at Hunningham, and Miss Redruth alighted the ceiling lamp, and went out again.

Across the two young men came sauntering along the platform.

One approached the door of the coach occupied by Col. Redruth's family, and looked in. A hard face forward and addressed the young men, and ushered them into the very carriage occupied by the returned soldier.

"And until you have obtained a divorce from him, we will not go to Scotland."

"Will they let me keep my child?" asked Ignatia.

"Of course, dear."

"Dear father!" she said softly, "my whole life shall be to show my gratitude to you."

Before the Colonel could reply, Miss Redruth stalked into the room, unmistakably anxious.

She had caught a glimpse of her father, and the Colonel held his grandchild on his knee, and Ignatia was looking at him with grateful eyes.

"All is forgiven and forgotten," said the Colonel heartily; "Ignatia and your child will start for London with me by the morning train. I will not ask the name of that scoundrel who has cast the shadow of a claim upon her."

Ignatia hurriedly drew her veil over her face, and the child, which Ignatia and her governess called Eli, cried out:

"Mamma, mamma!" he asked, his face suddenly clouding with disappointment. "Why is not my child here to welcome her father? She—she is not ill?"

"No, George," answered Miss Redruth, with embarrassment. "she does not know that you are expected to-day. I thought it best not to tell her, and left her with the governess. Come, let us drive."

"Intending to let her find me here on her return?" said the Colonel, his brow clearing. "You must be forgiven for that, Jacobea. Come, let us drive."

"Sit down, George," said Miss Redruth, with perceptive uneasiness. "I have something to tell you before leaving Redruth Moor. Did you not leave me over at Sleaford? Did you meet any one you used to know?"

"I did not," said the Colonel wonderingly, seating himself with a wondering look at the face of his friend. "Was there anything for me to hear?" he added, with a sudden change of countenance. "The child's mother was not the daughter of some small-pox, for—"

"Do you think the child is?" demanded Miss Redruth grimly. "You left her a little girl, and she grew up to be a little girl you still. But she is twenty years old, a woman grown."

"Ah, yes," sighed the Colonel. "She has left behind her childhood, and we will be nearer and dearer and nearer to me than simply a child. She has been a blessing to me, Jacobea, and I owe to me in part for the loss of her mother. Does she fulfil her childish promises of beauty and grace?"

"She will be here soon," said Miss Redruth, her lips firmly together.

"I trust that she is good," said the Indian soldier, with tender emphasis. "I remember well her loving, sensitive nature, her winning ways, and her impetuous spirit. She had a noble intellect—you do not mean, Jacob, that she is not so clear-headed as when I left her? Has she lost her mind?"

"No, she knows enough," was the reluctant reply.

"A" said the Colonel, trying to smile, "She has a lover then! That is to be expected at her age."

"You should have come home sooner," said Miss Redruth. "People who have children should stay with them. You left her a baby."

"I could not well come home earlier, Jacob," said the Colonel. "My daughter is an heiress, and as the legacy of the dead never will be mine. If she has an unworthy lover, I will undertake to wean her heart from him." a spendthrift and a libertine, who had squandered most of his life in India, and whose arrival she was now momentarily expecting, after an absence of twenty years. I experienced no trouble by agent.

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"Is it to be a fight for counsels," said Miss Redruth, with a sort of grim desperation, "Ignatia Redruth is beyond the reach of advice. You need not blame me, Jacobea, for I have done my best, and I do not blame. It is not my fault if she has wrecked your hopes, and made herself a bed of living coals to lie on.

The Colonel's face grew suddenly pale. The grizzled mustache and the hands trembled nervously.

"What has she done?" he asked, in a hoarse whisper.

"Married a dissipate fellow—"

"Married! Good Heavens!"

"It is so, George," said Miss Redruth. "She has been married nearly two years."

"Four years? And you never told me! She never wrote that she was married. Four years—"

"Yes. Let me tell you how it happened. About four years ago, a regiment was stationed within twenty miles of Redruth Moor, and there came to all the best houses in this part of the county. Ignatia, a child of fifteen, was then at school, and I left the direction of her pursuits and movements. Her father had been a worthless, dissipated fellow when allowed to visit. At the house of one of these friends she met Captain Digby Holm. He was handsome, and a soldier, and Ignatia was at the same the rage, as the phrase is. He comes of a good family, but is himself a scamp. I do not like to say we met him. He is thoroughly bad, but has a specious appearance. He fell in love with Ignatia and won her heart. She is of the proud Redruth blood into this very room and asked my consent to their marriage.

"Well!" said the Colonel, his face ghastly white, his voice trembling.

"Of course I refused my consent," said Miss Redruth. "I sent Ignatia to her school-room, and after lecturing Captain Holm, dismissed him from the house. I thought that was the end of the matter, but it seemed it was not. The next I knew of it was, that Captain Holm and my niece were married quietly without my knowledge, by special license, at Sleaford, to which place Ignatia and her governess had gone in the pony chaise, on pretense of wishing to sketch Sleaford Castle, and there came to me.

"But how could he procure a license to marry a child of sixteen, without the consent of her relatives?"

"Captain Holm is not punctilious about speaking the truth, George," said Miss Redruth. "He made declared Ignatia to be of age. At any rate, he returned in time to the house to make his disgraceful and announced himself to me as Ignatia's husband. I did not know what to do. I dared not write to you.

"And this precious son-in-law of mine—is he in this house?" asked the Colonel, his face suddenly lowering frown.

"No, he lived here with Ignatia for a year or more, but I would not let my niece go from under my roof. He sold out his commission, and the child has not seen him in three years. He is dissipating about the Continent. When he knew her my niece was but a shallow, unformed child. She is a very beautiful, but that, of course, he does not know. Neither does he know that she